THE ERIE OBSERVER.

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Erie Weekly Observer.

A. P. DURLIN & CO., PROPRIETORS

B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

OFFICE, CORNER STATE ST. AND PUBLIC SQUARE, ERIE.

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Erie, April 6, 1852.

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Blacksmiths, Manufacturers of Iron Fence, Railing, Steamboat Boilers, &c., &c., State, between 7 h and 8th, Streets, Erie.

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Office Removed to No. 5 Reed Block, State Street.
Eastern Express closes at 11½ o'clock, A. M.
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ARBUCKLE & KEPLER,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. No 3, Perry Block, State street, Erie, Pa.

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Surgeon and Physician—Office, corner of French and Fifth streets, over Moses Koch's store. Residence on Fourth street; one door east of the old Apothecary Hall.

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C. SIEGEL,
Wholesale and Retail dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Fruit, &c., &c Corner of French and Fifth Streets, opposite the Farmers' Hotel, Erie.

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Importers, Jobbers, and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Carpeting, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, &c. Empire Stores State Street, four doors below Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.
Also—Anvils, Vices, Bellows Axle Arms, Springs, and a general assortment of Saddle and Carriage Trimmings.

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Attorneys at Law—Office up stairs in Tammany Hall building north of the Prothonotary's office, Erie.

MURRAY WHALLON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.—Office over C. B. Wright's Store, entrance one door west of State street, on the Diamond, Erie.

TIBBALS, & HAYES,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. No. 1. Brown's New Hotel.

SMITH JACKSON,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails, &c., 121, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

WILLIAM RIBLET,
Cabinet Maker Upholster, and Undertaker, corner of State and Seventh streets, Erie.

CARTER & BROTHER,
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicine, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs Glass, &c., No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

JAMES LYTLE,
Fashionable Merchant Tailor, on the public square, a few doors west of State street, Erie,

JOHN H. BURTON & CO.
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 5, Reed House, Erie.

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,

Resident Dentist: Office and dwelling on the South side of the Public Square, 1st door East of the Erie Bank Building. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire sett. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifice so as to leave them of pellucid clearness All work warranted.

M. CHAPIN, RESIDENT DENTIST—Offices on the south side of the Diamond, five doors east of the Erie Bank. Prices reasonable, and all work warranted Erie June 19 1852.

Poetry and Miscellany.

☞ With those who read Gen. Scott's speech at Cleveland, the sarcasm of the following will be duly appreciated. It is rich and pungent.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I love to hear that rich Irish Brogue."

TUNE—"Old Arm Chair."

I love it! I love it! who'd be such a rogue,
As to chide me for loving that rich Irish brogue!
It flows o'er my spirit like loves gentle sighing,
I've caught its soft notes 'mongst the groans of the dying!
It has charmed me in battle, consoled in defeat,
And, hence, to my ear is its music so sweet,
But it mars the occasion, "it gives me deep pain"
To see it stand out in the mud and the rain.

I've fought with that rich Irish brogue side by side,
When blood flowed in torrents, yes, flowed like a tide,
Where loud cannons rattle and small pistols crack,
But I never knew Pat to be turning his back,
Except when he run, or was *hole* or got shot,
Then he'd cry in rich accent, "Good bye, *General* Scott."
Again, dearest brogues, it gives me great pain,
To see you stand out in the mud and the rain.

I made a mistake in the Mexican war,
A mistake that I'm now truly penitent for.—
Some fellows deserted, I hung them, the rogues,
Supposing them Dutchmen instead of my "Brogues."
With deep "indignation" I once became "fired,"
And into my room in the Astor retired,
With two other friends, to decide on some plan
For extending the rights of the brave Irishman.

In conclusion, loved brogues, "I throw you my heart,"
I give it up gladly, let each take a part;
Now let me "embrace you"—again let me hear
"That rich Irish brogue" flowing into my ear.

SPEECH OF JUDGE CAMPBELL.

Delivered at Pittsburgh, September 29th.

My Friends and Fellow Citizens.—I did not intend to make much of a speech when I came to your city, nor will I do so now; but, inasmuch as I am here, I will embrace the opportunity of having a little plain talk with you in regard to some measures of public importance, and the connection of those measures with public men.

The coming election is one of the most important, if not the most important election that has ever taken place since the American people have ranked in the world as a nation. At the last general election, my fellow citizens, Abolitionism had reared its head, and was convulsing the country from one end to the other. At that election, however, the Democracy of Pennsylvania nobly put down this Abolitionism, and restored peace and confidence to the whole country; and the Democracy so effectually and emphatically endorsed the Compromise measures, that they are now what we have striven to make them—a finality; so effectually, that when an attempt was made, in the United States Senate, to repeal that portion of these measures known as the Fugitive Slave Law, but four votes were found in favor of rescinding it. These men, with their head and front, who protected and supported them before, are again in the field, and again are they attempting to acquire an influence which may, they think, prove efficacious in carrying out their views. You are now called upon again to end this agitation; and it remains to be seen whether it shall be done. Look around the country, and behold the men who array themselves before you, as the leaders of this party. Look in Pennsylvania, and you will see William F. Johnston; and, in New York, you will find that William H. Seward is collecting his scattered forces for action. Through the influence of these men, and others like them, General Scott has been placed in nomination as the Whig candidate for President of the United States; and, should he be elected to that high office, he will indoctrinate the country with the many isms his supporters now advocate; and to avoid the strife and confusion which the Democracy so effectually put down before, they must do so again. These men will injure the country if they be allowed to pursue the course they have laid out. The North will be arrayed against the South; sectional agitation will be renewed, and the labors of those who would have arrested this public calamity, will have been all in vain. This sectional feeling was manifested in *the so-called*, National Convention of the Whig party. There, those leaders whose names I have mentioned, controlling the votes of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and receiving some additional Northern support, succeeded in effecting the nomination of General Scott—a nomination purely sectional, with none of the elements of nationality about it. Against one of these leaders, William F. Johnston, I have nothing to say, viewing him as a private citizen. Personally I have regard for him; but, as a public man, I am entitled to speak freely of his public acts. Against those public acts, fellow Democrats of Pennsylvania, you, last October, affixed your seal of reprobation; and I now ask you, will you do it again? [Cries of "Yes!" "Yes!"] He opposed and kept in his pocket a law by which fugitive slaves could be restored. For this you rebuked him.—Upon the reassembling of the Legislature, he returned that bill, and, in his veto message, he made the Supreme Judiciary say that the Government of the United States could not make laws whereby the provisions of the Constitution would be carried out. One Judge alone supported this sectional view of the case, and from him alone could he expect to receive co-operation and support in the doctrine he advanced. He put words into the mouths of the others that they never said. And now, I will say that that message was a disgrace to the country, bad enough in itself; but his endeavors to shift the responsibility, and his attempt to place it upon the shoulders of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, was infinitely worse. One was a bold audacious movement; the other, fellow citizens, I cannot and will not characterize.

Let us now take a glance at the great State of New York. We behold there, William H. Seward, the leader of the Abolition-Whig faction. He is a bold man. For years and years he has been the head and front of the Abolitionists of that State, openly and avowedly. He is one of that class of gentlemen who live under our Constitution, enjoying the protection of its laws, and living in peace and security through the instrumentality of those laws; and yet, if an enactment does not suit him, he has a *conscience*, and would not obey that enactment—Yes, (continued the speaker, in answer to a remark made by some one in the crowd, in relation to Seward's "Higher Law" notions)—yes, his Higher Law ideas or principles, as he *delights to* call them, will not admit of obedience. And so it is with the thief who enters your dwelling in the watches of the night. *He* has a Higher Law—he believes that all property should be held in common—he has a conscience, perhaps—and so he steals your money. But the law does not respect the course of reasoning by which the unhappy culprit arrives at his conclusions; he is tried, convicted, and sent to the penitentiary. And so, in my opinion, should these "Higher Law" men be served.

Such are the *principles* of these two men, William F. Johnston and William H. Seward, and holding these principles, they still wish to control you. Do you think—can you for one moment imagine—that either of these two men have changed their opinions upon this subject. And yet, do you not remember that Governor Johnston sat in Whig Convention at Baltimore, and voted aye to the resolutions which endorsed the Compromise measures? Had he changed his views upon these measures before he went to that Convention? No, fellow-citizens; he *is* as ardent against that Compromise as ever he was—and should that opposition spread, there will be an end to our Constitution, to our happiness, and to our liberty.

Let us turn from this display of sectional feeling, and glance at the Convention which nominated Franklin Pierce, and let us mark the vast difference between the conduct of the two Conventions. I, as perhaps some of you may have heard, was a member of that Democratic Convention. I went there as the personal and political friend of that eminent Statesman and patriot, James Buchanan, (Applause.)—and for him I cast my vote for three days, and would have continued my support for days and weeks longer; but it became evident to the friends of Mr. Buchanan, myself among the number; to the advocates of the claims of that great and good man, General Lewis Cass; the friends of Mr. Douglass the little giant of the Great West; of Houston, of Marcy, of Lane, and of all others whose names were before the Convention, that all must be dropped—everything conceded—to secure peace and harmony; and with one voice, and one acclaim, the Democracy of the nation saluted Franklin Pierce as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States. No North, no South—no East, no West made that nomination; but it was the united voice of the whole country that effected it; and when he is elected President—as he can be, and certainly will be—(Applause)—he can look over the country, and regard it all alike; he will not distribute his favors to one portion of the country to the wrong of the other; but all will receive his benefits alike. Such a President is the one we want—the one we *must* have the one we *will* have. (Loud applause.)

Such, fellow-citizens, were the two Conventions of the two great parties of the nation, and such are the candidates they have presented to the people. On the one hand, we have Gen. Scott, who, as a military man, has done the country some service; but as he is before the people as a competitor for a civil office, we must look upon him as a civilian. I do not intend to depreciate the services he may have done to the country—but I will say that he is utterly incompetent to discharge the duties devolving upon him in the event of his election to the Presidency. Even as a military man, it has happened to General Scott—(why it is so, is unnecessary for my present purposes to explain)—that he has been in a state of quarrel with his fellow officers, both subordinate and superiors. He quarrelled with Mr. M'Combe, with Gen. Jackson, Gen. Brown, De Witt Clinton, Gen. Ripley—with almost *all* those of his officers in Mexico who came in contact with him—among the latter, with two, against whom none—not even the whigs—can say a word. I allude to Gen. Worth and Col. Duncan. He has in his character a singular tendency to quarrel with all who are near him; and as a civilian—for so we must judge him when he *presents himself* for a civil office—*he is unfit* for the high office for which he has been placed in nomination. He has no fixed opinion upon any measure of importance before the country. I have no doubt, though from the temper of his letters, that he is as high-toned a Federalist *in his notions as Alexander Hamilton* ever was. He is and has been in favor of a loose construction of the powers inherent in the Constitution. In relation to the doctrine of a United States Bank, he is also favorable, as he is likewise to the swindling Bankrupt Law. He approves of such a system of Internal Improvements as would make the States mere stipendiaries of the General Government. And he holds these opinions, too, in an unsteady manner—he is fixed in none of them.

Let us take a look at his Native American opinions, which have been alluded to by my friend, Judge Shaler. He adopted these opinions, embracing Native American principles, in 1836; and in 1844—"fired with indignation," he sat down at the Astor House, in New York, for the purpose of founding a new American party. In 1844 he concocted that infamous letter to George Washington Read, of Philadelphia, in which it was declared, as his opinion, that any man who had been so unfortunate as to have been born in a foreign land, must forever be considered as a Harlot and an outcast in the land he had adopted as his country—but which, by the tenor of this letter, would never adopt him. And, fellow-citizens, by Scott's own words, these sentiments, so cruel to foreigners, were of seven years' standing—adopted by him at the commencement of that time, and cherished with regard during all those seven long years. Such had been his sentiments, and such they continued to be. And, it was not only his own opinion and his own sentiment, matured and strengthened by seven years' reflection—but it was the doctrine of the old Federal party—that party which advocated the Alien and Sedition Laws, and were so warm in their opposition to their repeal as they had been in favor of their passage. Such are the opinions of Gen. Scott and of the whig party now, and such they have always been. Gen. Scott, as the leader of the whig party, simply carries out its views, agreeing as he does, with those views. *He* has never changed.

Every one before me knows that at this time the old Native American party, which was to sweep the country in past time, is now dead and buried, and that the same fate has met the leaders of that party, and all its abettors. And since its demise, Gen. Scott has changed, to all outward appearance, his views on the Native American question. He now professes a high regard for his German and Irish fellow-citizens. The rich brogue of the latter is indeed music to his ears, and he now compliments their bravery by intimating that they never turn their backs upon their foes; and he winds up this declaration of his new faith, by declaring that naturalization should be effected by their simply serving one year in the army or navy of the United States. I do think that such a change was never heard of before in the history of this country.

During all my life I have steadily set my face against addressing any appeals to German or Irish citizens, as such, and I shall continue this course of conduct always, for I consider such appeals as disgraceful to the country, disgraceful to the recipients, and disgraceful to those who make use of them. When a German or an Irishman takes the oath of allegiance to the laws of this country, he becomes an American citizen; and should hereafter be addressed and considered as such—and all who do otherwise are, as I have said, bringing disgrace upon themselves and upon him. And here let me say to the friends of Gen. Scott, that they greatly underrate the intelligence and the character of that portion of our countrymen who come from a foreign soil, when they make appeals to them in any other character than that of American citizens. And, let me also add, a stern rebuke to those who do likewise will be given at the polls in November. [Loud applause.]

But let us turn from Gen. Scott, this gentleman of all sorts of opinions, and contemplate with pride and joy our own Franklin Pierce. We have in him a statesman without guile—one whose life has been irreproachable—one who has refused the highest honors in this great Republic, preferring, as he did, to remain by his own fireside, in his own home, to the enjoyment of quietness, peace, and domestic felicity, and refusing, with more than Roman firmness, the honors tendered him. Look through the wide nation, and behold, if you can, such another example as he presents—you will agree with me, fellow-citizens, when I say they are indeed rare. But when the Democratic party in New Hampshire was endangered—when Abolitionism reared aloft its head, he was found at his post, and did his duty as a friend of the Democracy and of the Union, nobly, fearlessly, and promptly: and, on another occasion, he was not found wanting when his duty called him. You all know that in the Constitution of New Hampshire there exists a proscriptive clause, affecting the rights of Catholic citizens. This clause, disgraceful, unjust, and odious in the eyes of every true freeman, Gen. Pierce manfully opposed, and demanded its immediate and total repeal. Upon the floor of that Convention, he battled in this righteous cause, and going further, denounced it before the *people* of New Hampshire, and did all that man could do in favor of rescinding it, and endeavored by the force of his influence to erase all religious prejudices from the public mind. And, people of Pennsylvania, in the face of all this, the most unjust, disgraceful, and illiberal charges have been made against Franklin Pierce, with a view that you may array yourselves against him. Further explanations of this matter will be of no avail. Right-thinking and truth-loving men will see the falsity of those charges; and with all others, words would be of no avail. Nearly all of you who hear me, will probably recollect that in England at one time the laws excluded Catholics from holding office, and this continued to be so for years and years. In England, Canning and his compeers, and in Ireland, O'Connell and his supporters, battled for many years to cause this iniquitous wrong. Suppose that either Canning or O'Connell had been before the people—say for a seat in parliament—would any Englishman have urged, as an argument against them, that they lived in a land where such a prohibition existed? This would have been utterly absurd, and those who proclaimed such foolish sentiments would have been considered fools or madmen, or worse. After years of conflict, these gentlemen accomplished the great desire of their lives;—their labours were not in vain, and at last Catholics were placed on the same footing, enjoying the same privileges, as other citizens. And here, in this connection, I will say that Franklin Pierce will yet teach the people of *New Hampshire that Catholics are as good citizens*, and will die in the defence of their country, if need be, as soon as any other class in the land; and I will further venture to assert that the days of this odious clause in the Constitution of New Hampshire are numbered. [Applause.]

I have spoken of Franklin Pierce entirely in his capacity as a civilian, and not as a military man at all.—Nor would I do so, if it were not for the sneers of the Whig presses and Whig orators. I have stated that he declined honors and office in the civil department of our government; but when our country became engaged in war, and her sons were needed to fight her battles, much as he loved the ties of domestic life and peace, he forsook them all, and banished the thoughts of their fond allurements from his mind. He entered the army as a private soldier, willing to meet death in that position, or in any other that he might be called upon to fill. But his merit was too well known for him to remain in this honorable obscurity, and Mr. Polk made him a Brigadier General. You all know how well he fought on the battle-fields of Mexico, and how he added fresh praises to his already honored name. The war over, he returned to his peaceful home to recommence and continue the toils and duties of his profession. There he remained until he was called by the democracy of the nation to place himself at their head, and lead them on to victory, as he had his brave volunteers on the plains of Mexico—and there he still remains, and will remain, until your voices and your support shall make him President of the United States. (Loud cheering.)

And now, fellow-citizens, before I leave you, allow me to say a few words upon the subject of your State election. You are all for Franklin Pierce?—(cries of "yes! —yes!")—but I want you to do more than that. I want you to go for all the State nominees. I want you to hurrah for George W. Woodward, too. (Here the crowd, who had been shouting with all their might and main for Pierce, gave three hearty cheers for Woodward. The speaker then continued.)—Yes, that's right. I say, hurrah for Woodward! (continued cheering, which lasted for some little time.) My friend, the chairman of this meeting, has already shown you the importance of the coming October election, and told you the necessity for prompt and efficient action. I repeat to you what he has said.—If we elect our candidates, the triumph will by no means end there. The object of the Whigs is to defeat either or both of our candidates for the State offices—the Supreme Bench and Canal Board. They have centered their forces in opposition to Judge Woodward; and although I believe they have no private animosity against him, they desire, and are striving hard for his defeat.—Should they accomplish this—which I earnestly trust they will not do—they will raise the cry of "Pennsylvania is safe for General Scott,"—(cries of "never—never!")—so I would say to you, one and all, if you desire the election of Franklin Pierce, vote for George W. Woodward, and for the entire State nominees. Not one ticket must be scratched. (*Here some one in the crowd* cried out—"But they scratched you, though, Judge,"—) Yes, they *did* scratch me, fellow-citizens; but I trust in God that no one who bears me any respect will scratch George W. Woodward. (Applause.)

Fellow-citizens, Judge Woodward is no Native American. I have known him long, and known him well, and, from that certain knowledge of him, I declare him to be no Native; and I will prove to you that my words are true. But first let me ask you, as has been already done to-night, who are those who bring these unjust charges against Geo. W. Woodward? Let us examine the characters and the motives of those who are so busy in this matter. Certain chapters in recent whig history, and in the secession brought by whig leaders against Democracy, have amused me, while others have startled me. This charge against Judge Woodward has both amused and startled me: for well do I recollect that the members of this whig party, now so loud in its abuse of Native Americanism, and of those whom it accused of connection with it, then walked arm in arm to the polls together with Native Americans, deposited their ballots—both alike—and, on all occasions, acted together. Their battle-cry was the same when, in 1844, in Philadelphia, they joined with the Natives in commission of the crimes of murder, of arson, and of treason! This was the same party that now raises the cry of "Nativeism," when the fact is, they have acted together ever since. Those who lived in Philadelphia in 1844, will never forget the facts I have just narrated. The scenes then and there enacted will never be forgotten. They disgraced the actors and the country.

Another fact in relation to this charge of Native Americanism against Judge Woodward, I will narrate to you, and I think it should forever settle the question. I have seen myself the correspondence which passed between the Native American caucus and George W. Woodward, when he was a candidate for the office of United States Senator. Eight men possessed the power either to elect or defeat him—and he knew it. They interrogated *him*, and in his answer he repudiated their doctrines, and thus refused their support. Can any better evidence than this possibly be offered. A man refusing, for the sake of his principles, the office of a United States Senator, the most honorable position in the world, is surely proof positive that the charges preferred against him by the whigs are false. The man who says otherwise, insult you as much as does General Scott when he intimates his admiration of the *brogue* of his "Irish fellow citizens."

I am under personal obligations to Geo. W. Woodward. In the last contest for State officers, his kindness left an ineffaceable impression on my mind. The report that I am opposed to him has been noticed before, this evening. So far from this being true, I probably contributed as much as to place him in his present position, as any other man in the Commonwealth. I know him to be a good man—a friend to justice, without regard to caste or place. And I need not say to this assemblage, that if I knew him to possess Native American sentiments, I would be the first one to repudiate him. [Applause.]

There is another circumstance which, probably, it would be well to state here. In 1844, Native American doctrines commanded a high premium. General Scott and others then thought it a glorious thing to become the leaders of that faction—for it was then believed by many that it might in time become the great party of the country. Now, viewing all these things in their proper light, why did not Judge Woodward place himself at the head of it, as he could easily have done—as he was, in fact, solicited to do? But, no! He had set his face against them—he repudiated their doctrines. He had possessed one spark of those principles, *then* would have been the time for him to join the party—and he would have connected himself with the "Great American party."

No, fellow-citizens, this charge of Nativeism against George W. Woodward has been brought by the Whigs to defeat him, and for no other purpose. They do not care for the election of a Supreme Judge, or of a Canal Commissioner; but they wish to have the news sent through the length and the breadth of the land that the Democracy of Pennsylvania have been defeated, and that the State will go for General Scott. They will carry this news through every county in this Commonwealth and from here they will spread it through New York, and Ohio, and Tennessee, and many other States, using this as an engine against the Democracy of the Union. But you have the fight in your own hands. Give to George W. Woodward and Col. Hopkins a majority of ten, twelve or twenty thousand (and you can do it fellow-citizens,) and there is an end of the Presidential contest throughout the whole country. A man who now votes a single ballot against our State nominees, puts in one hundred against Franklin Pierce.

We all know Col. Hopkins. He is so good a man that the breath of calumny cannot and dare not assail him. He is a competent man, faithful in all his duties, and he will fill the office to which he will undoubtedly be elected, with honor to himself, and with profit to the Commonwealth.

Once more let me thank you for your kind attention. That enemy which you have so often conquered, you can conquer again if you will. Will you will it, and will you do it? (Cries of "Yes! Yes!")

My friends, it is in your power at this time to rid the country and the government of the Gardiners and the Galphins that have plundered it for the past four years: and, placing it in the hands of the honest men, bring it back to the days of Jefferson and old Jackson.

Bishop Hughes and Winfield Scott.

The National Democrat publishes a Democratic talk by Major Hagadorn—at Staten Island, from which we clip the following:

"I have here a letter on this subject authorized, if not dictated by Archbishop Hughes himself.

[Copy.] New York, Aug. 10, 1852

Maj F. L. Hagadorn—

My Dear Sir:—I share in your astonishment at the cool pertinacity with which the whig wire pullers talk of the Catholic vote for Scott. It is true the Democrats here are a little careless about contradicting them; but it is because they know that General Scott's nomination by the church-burners of Philadelphia, (in 1844) has sealed against him for ever the confidence of the Catholic clergy. In a conversation with two Bishops of the Catholic Council at Baltimore, about his probable nomination, they agreed that they knew no man of influence in the church who ever will believe him free from secret Native Americanism.

Archbishop Hughes authorizes you to contradict peremptorily the idea that he desired to aid the election of Gen Scott. And he further says that "the whole public history of Franklin Pierce is honorable to his statesmanship, and avouches that he is above the least stain of narrow-minded illiberality to the adopted citizens of the Union." I quote the Archbishop's own words. It seems to me nothing can be more conclusive than this, in evidence of Catholic sentiment.

Your friend,

The Major is a gentleman of veracity, and would not have introduced this letter as from Bishop Hughes, had there not been good ground for it.

The Two Sexes.—When a rakish youth goes astray, friends gather around him in order to restore him to the path of virtue. Gentleness and kindness are lavished upon him to win him back again to innocence and peace. No one would suspect that he had ever sinned. But when a poor confiding girl is betrayed she receives the brand of society, and is henceforth driven from the ways of virtue. The betrayer is honored, respected, esteemed, but his ruined, heart-broken victim knows there is no peace for her this side of the grave. Society has no helping hand for her, no smile of peace, no voice of forgiveness. These are earthly moralities unknown of heaven. There is a deep wrong in them, and fearful are the consequences.

Villainous Outrage.—In Howard county, Md., last week, a free colored man, of vicious passions, perpetrated a vile outrage upon the person of a highly respectable young lady, for which he will probably swing. He was proceeding to work, it appears, on the morning of the outrage, and passing by a peach orchard where the young lady was engaged in pulling peaches, he first conceived the hellish idea of violating her person. He accordingly leaped over the fence into the orchard where she was engaged, and made a most revolting proposal to her, from which she shrank with horror. He then drew a pistol from his pocket, and, cocking it advanced towards her, threatening her life if she stirred from the spot. Upon this, the young lady fell to the ground in a fainting fit, when this fiend of darkness accomplished his diabolical design. She is a young lady it is said, of unexceptionable character and prepossessing personal appearance.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Something for Invalids.—An eminent Physician of New Orleans, Dr. Cartwright, has communicated to the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, an article entitled —"The Sugar House Cure for Bronchial Dyspeptic and Consumptive Complaints." It is stated that a residence in a sugar-house, during the rolling season, far surpasses any other means of restoring flesh, strength and health, lost by chronic ailments of the chest, throat or stomach. The rolling season is the harvest, when the canes are cut, the juice expressed and converted into sugar. In Louisiana it commences about the middle of October, and ends at Christmas, but is sometimes protracted into January. Dr. C. says the vapor is most agreeable and soothing to the lungs, and in his own case, entirely removed a distressing cough. He stood for hours in the sugar-house inhaling the vapor, and drinking occasionally a glass of the fine cane-juice. This is a fact interesting to invalids.—*Cincinnati Nonpariel.*

Almost a Fight.—We heard an amusing betting anecdote yesterday. A zealous Kentucky Whig, over in Covington, was expressing great confidence in the election of Scott.

"You won't bet on the general result," said a Democrat.

"Yes, I will," said the Whig.

"D—d if you will," said the Democrat.

"D—d if I won't," said the Whig.

"Then cover that," sung out the Democrat, handing $100 to a gentleman standing by.

"Agreed," responded the Whig, handing over the rags. "Now," said he, "as you challenged me to bet on the *general result, I'll take* PIERCE! When I bet, why, I *bet to win!*"

Whereupon the Democrat took back his money, and talked pretty saucy about Whig trifling.

The Breaking Up of the Whig Party.

A distinguished Whig Senator was heard to say, a few days after the nomination of Gen. Scott, "We can form no judgment now of the election—we must wait five or six weeks. If in that time the whig party can revive the old enthusiasm of 1840 or '48, then we shall have a living and unfailing assurance of success, but if we fail to kindle up the old military fever, then we are gone."—The five or six weeks have elapsed—every expedient to revive the gunpowder *furore* of '40 and 48 has proved a chilling abortion, and he who runs may read the hand writing upon the wall, that the "whig party has been weighed in the balance, and found wanting," and is rapidly breaking up.

Beginning with the ratification meeting at the Broadway House, every attempt to get up a successful gathering for Gen. Scott has been a most signal failure. The jubilee at Lundy's Lane was a vast failure to the whigs, to the railroad companies, to the hotel-keepers, to the man with the big tent, to the fancy men, and even to the Canadians; for they expected another invasion of at least fifty thousand men, to open the campaign in Canada. The Stanley meeting in this city, the other evening, was confessedly a failure; the subsequent little class-meetings about town, including the flash-in-the-pan at Williamsburg, were worse and worse. And the same heavy incubus of indifference to the military glory of Gen. Scott appears to extend over the whole country, from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, and from Coney Island to San Francisco. Why is this? Is it because military glory is threadbare; or is it on account of the Galphins, the Chickasaws, and the Gardiners; or the Abolitionists, or free farms, or intervention, or Cuba, or guano, or cod-fish or the weather? What is the evil? What are we to do to save Scott, to save Seward, or save our bacon, and the public plunder of fifty millions a year?

The evil is without remedy. It is the evil of natural decay. Parties—political, religious, and social—like codfish and cabbages, have their day. They are subject to the same *universal law of nature. They sprout*, they blossom, they are developed, and they die. The whig party has blossomed, and run to seed, and is now going "the way of all the earth," It is in the process of disintegration, decomposition, and dissolution; in fact, it is breaking up like a Methodist camp meeting in the midst of a settled rain, or like New Port and Saratoga when the season is over. It is going at auction—"going, going, gone!" And yet while standing upon its last legs, we see all sorts of quacks, with their quack medicines, and quack pamphlets and tracts, *urging* the sale of their nostrums as the only means of saving the whig party.—Even in its dying struggles these greedy fellows are intent only upon fleecing the party of its money. "Here they go—cheap as dirt, and full of blood and carnage.—Circulate the documents, and pay up, or Scott will be defeated!" What hope can there be for a party whose gleemen are governed by such unscrupulous rapacity?

Very well. We must put the best face upon this business. We know that the whig party has run its career—that it has nothing more to do—that it is embarrassed, and harrassed, and broken in body and spirit, with the rank mutiny of Giddings and the whigs of the Western Reserve of Ohio—with the all-pervading distrust of Seward in the South—with the machinations of the Liberty men in New York, and the Free soilers in Massachusetts; and, worst than all, with the terrible dogged and sullen silence of Daniel Webster upon the nomination of General Scott—we know all this, but what can we do? The experience of two gunpowder Presidents is recoiling upon the whig party. Defeat stares them in the face. With their divided and disorganized forces, they have to cope with the unterrified and hungry Democracy—hungry, rallied and united as they never were before—moving North and South in a solid phalanx, like a Roman legion, for Pierce and King, their Baltimore platform, and the forty thousand offices, and the public plunder of full fifty millions a year!

What is to be the end of all this? In the defeat of General Scott, what else can we expect, but the formal disbanding and dissolution of the Whig party; and what next but the merging of the Seward interest, bag and baggage, into the great Free Soil abolition party of the North? Such are the consequences to a great party from pandering to all the political abominations and excitements humbugs of the day. Let the Whigs of the South stand their ground, and let the Webster conservative Union whigs of the North, and of Wall street, look about them, and calmly inquire, in this crisis, whether they had not better rally upon Webster and the constitution, than sink with Seward and the higher law.—*New York Herald.*

☞ The Cleveland *Herald*, calls particular attention to Gen. Scott's eloquence as shown in a speech in Columbus, which is quoted. In speaking of some charge, which it was represented to him as having been used against him, he used the following language:

"It is false—it is a lie—an invention, gentlemen

Political and General News.

The Presidency—The Seward Organs, and the the Free-soil Ticket in Ohio.

The vote of Ohio is indispensible to the election of Gen. Scott. Even with it, the prospect is that he will be defeated; but without it there can be no hope of his election. In 1848, although Gen. Taylor carried the States of Tennessee, Maryland, North Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana, the loss of New York or Pennsylvania would have defeated him. Now, with the certainty of losing several, if not all, the above-named Southern States, it is absolutely impossible that Gen. Scott can be elected without the vote of Ohio. That is a "fixed fact." The Seward-Scott organs, and, in fact, every body, saw it from the start. Ohio was a part of the Seward estimate at Baltimore—the nomination of Gen. Scott rested upon his chances of carrying New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio—a strong team, but a desperate game. It was, however, resolved upon, and from that moment the fate of Gen. Scott was inevitably sealed, unless Seward and his Free-Soil allies could muster to the rescue the honest and conscientious men of the Free-soil party in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, but particularly in Ohio.

A sudden and deadly chill—a sort of aggravated dumb ague—was thrown over the Seward-Scott party in this rally for the independent Free-soil convention at Pittsburgh. It was unless to attempt to stop it; but it might be turned to the disadvantage of the Democrats. Senator Chase, of Ohio, a Free-soil Democrat, a man of talent, and popular in that State, even among the regular Democrats, was the man for Seward's business. If the nomination of Chase could be secured by the Pittsburgh Convention, he might draw sufficiently from the rank and file of the Ohio Democracy to give the State to Gen. Scott. It was a last alternative, and even John P. Hale, supposed to have none of the warmest attachment to Gen. Pierce, co-operated in the movement. But Hale was nominated in spite of himself, and in spite of all the efforts of Seward's agent to defeat it. Yet they left not a stone unturned, as may partly be seen from the following disclosures of the *Evening Post*, (kettle calling the pot black face). The Mr. West spoken of is a certain Mr. William West, red-hot for Socialism, Seward, and General Scott. Says the *Post*:—

"Mr. West has called upon us in person, and explained the error into which he says our correspondent has fallen. He tells us that he wished to go to the Pittsburgh Convention as a delegate; that he could not afford the expense; he made known his condition and wishes to Horace Greely, editor of the *Tribune*; Mr. Greely gave him a paper authorizing him to correspond by telegraph with the *Tribune*, and an order upon Simeon Draper, one of the members of the Whig Central Committee, for money.—Upon handing that order to Mr. Draper, West received sixty dollars, half of which he gave to Young, and the other half he kept himself, and they went together, jolly as beggars, to the Pittsburgh Convention, where they labored with all their might for the nomination of Chase for President. Mr. West further informs us that he was in favor of Gen. Scott's election; that he sought Chase's nomination of Hale to that result. It is due to Mr. West to say that he disclaimed entirely being a party man; he said he was a Socialist, and looked upon both parties only as instruments to be used for the propagation of his favorite doctrines, and he desired the election of Scott because he thought that would be more auspicious for the cause of Socialism than the election of Gen. Pierce."

Of course the nomination of Hale threw all the fat into the fire; and the sixty dollars paid by Mr. Draper to Mr. West, for all the good it did, might just as well have been expended upon Greely's tracts. The effect of Hale's nomination on the Seward-Scott organs was sad enough. Ohio was almost as good as gone. Let us recur to the data of a Presidential election or two.

1844—Ohio

Vote for Mr. Clay	155,057
" for Mr. Polk	149,117
" for J. G. Birney	8,050

Giving, in round numbers, to Mr Clay the electoral vote of the State by nearly 6,000 majority over Polk. Now mark the change.

1848—Ohio

Vote for Gen. Cass	154 775
" for Gen. Taylor	138,360
" for Martin Van Buren	45,354

Which shows, as compared with the election of 1844, a direct loss to the Whigs of nearly seventeen thousand votes, and a direct gain to the Democrats of upwards of five thousand. From the natural increase of population, this Democratic gain is probably not quite up to what should have been the fair proportionate increase of Democratic voters. But upon the same ratio the Whig vote should have increased at least seven thousand, which, added to the deficiency since '44, would make a real Whig loss of twenty four thousand votes. And this accounts very satisfactorily for the loss of the State to Gen. Taylor, by over 16,000 less than the vote for Gen. Cass; and for the increase of the Abolition *Free-soil* vote from 8,000 to 35,000. Some twenty odd thousand Ohio Whigs went over to the Free-soilers, and there they have remained to this day; and there we suspect they will be found in November—for as yet they have given out no signs of yielding or falling back upon Gen. Scott. No wonder, then, that the leading Seward-Scott organ of this city should betray the anxiety and desperation it exhibited yesterday. The case is desperate—extremely desperate—in fact, we should say that neither tracts, nor special missionaries, nor gunpowder nor burnt brandy could restore the fortunes of the day to Gen. Scott in Ohio. Like the chief organ of Seward and Gen. Scott, the Ohio Free-soilers "execrate and spit upon" the Whig platform; but Gen. Scott has signed it, and that is enough; for if his endorsement was but a trick, they must despise him, and if he was in earnest, they are compelled to desert him. But it is very hard that while the South has no faith in his principles and associations, the anti-slavery people should abandon him, and repudiate him for his Southern pledges.

We apprehend, however, that the Pittsburgh ticket will not be limited in its operation against Gen. Scott to Ohio. It is probable that among the conscientious class of Seward's proselytes who religiously hold that slavery is a sin which admits of no compromise, the Whig ticket will suffer in no small degree in New York, Indiania, Iowa, and Wisconsin—to say nothing of Massachusetts.—Thus, while the whole South is pouring upon Gen. Scott a solid fire in the front, and while the Webster men are enfilading him in a flank movement, the Free-soilers may be expected to finish him completely by their guerrilla "fire in the rear."

In corroboration of this review of the battle-ground in Ohio, hear the "dismal howl" of Seward's good man Friday, of the *Tribune*:

"But in view of the blinding mist which has obscured the vision of a large share of *her most intelligent voters*, impelling them to do indirectly the work of the slavery propaganda while anxiously intent on resisting it, and the superhuman efforts to drive back the Irish voters into the fold whence they are desirous of escaping, the struggle will be a hard one, and the Whigs of Ohio will deserve the highest honor if they carry (as we trust they will carry) their State for Gen. Scott, in November. There are half a dozen States we can afford to, and probably shall loose, which might be secured by patient, quiet, solid work equal to theirs."

Is not this a dreadful picture? "A blinding mist has obscured the vision" of so many of the people that they can't see. It is not the smoke of the battle-field, but "a blinding mist,"—a sort of Newfoundland fog—that obscures their sight which is really awful to think of—awful—awful! But, worse yet, the Irish want to get away from the Democratic ticket, and, with "superhuman efforts," they are driven back. What a pitch of despotic power the rascally Democrats must have come to, when they not only undertake to "drive back the Irish," but to drive them back with "superhuman efforts!" But if there are half a dozen other States which could be secured by such work as the Scott men are doing in Ohio, it is the height of folly to suffer them to be lost. Any half dozen States in the Union are worth as much as Ohio, and they may all be wanted.

The moral of this Free-soil movement is that the Whig party has destroyed itself by its intrigues with the unclean spirit of Abolitionism in all its various shades, and shapes, and modifications. Seward and his instruments have raised a spirit which they cannot control; and the great Whig party, by conniving at his dirty work, has sown the wind to reap the whirlwind. Defeat stares it in the face. We see no hope for it after November, but a separation of the sheep from the goats—the one set on the right hand by the South, and the Constitution, and the Union; and the other set on the left, with Seward, and all the mottled, piebald, Abolition, Infidel, and Socialist reformers of the day. Amen.—*N. Y. Herald.*

High Faluting.

The *N. Y. Times* has an article on Guano, and the eloquence of Gen. Scott, in which we find the following paragraph:

"The fame of Gen. Scott as an orator, seem destined to eclipse, if that be possible, his renown as a soldier. Who can point to a speech by Webster, Fisher Ames, Patrick Henry, or Wirt, which contains more true eloquence, more sound convincing argument, than the General's remarks, brief as they were, at Columbus, on the charge of cruelty to Germans?"

Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, all, hide now, your diminished heads. But the best of the joke is that, the Columbus *Statesman* avers the aforsaid speech was never made; that two leading whigs called on Gen. Scott at the Neil House, and that the charge and speech were both manufactured there. It says:

"The speech delivered by Gen. Scott about hanging Germans was delivered in his own parlor at the Neil House Columbus, Ohio. That is to say, a couple of his friends called upon him, and told him that he had been accused of hanging Germans,—(a falsehood, by the way)—whereupon the General arose and addressed his two friends with the burning eloquence which has set Scott Whiggies all on fire. He had a talk with his audience of two, and one of them being a regular enthusiasm maker, manufactured and reported the magniloquence which so far tran-cends any specimen of oratory that ever before fell from man's lips. But the best of the joke is that the reporter had to manufacture the accusation, as well as the "indignant response"—for the charge in the German paper was simply that he had *flogged* fifteen German soldiers, not that he had *hung* them. But the charge must be magnified in order to justify the "entusemussy" of the reply, and produce a fire of indignation equal to what the general felt when he inclined to the opinion that foreigners ought not to enjoy the right of naturalization at all."

Important Decision.

Justice Gibson, of the Supreme Court of this State, has just delivered a very important decision in regard to the liabilities of railroads, in which he takes broad ground. It was in a case where an action was brought to recover the value of a cow run over by a train of cars on the E. ie Railroad. Judge Gibson's remarks relative to the opinion of the Court below are as follows:

The charge was accurate in its outline, but not in its details. As has already been said, there was no evidence of negligence on the part of defendant. In another part, he even took the fact for granted. "The simple fact," he said, "of permitting, for a limited time, the cow to wander on the railroad, would not, of itself, be such negligence, as to excuse all negligence on the part of the defendant."

Had there been evidence to raise the point, the direction might have been well enough; but the application of the principle in the particular instance was wrong. In Sills vs. Brown, 9 C and P 605, it was ruled that in cases of accident with carriges or ships, mutual negligence, if contributive to the injury, bears an action for it—a principle enforced by this court in Simpson vs. Hand, 6th Wharton, 311. But it was erroneous to predicate it of a case in which the negligence was all on the side of the plaintiff.

He further charged the jury that, "if the plaintiff knew his cow was wandering on the railroad, it was his duty to drive her therefrom. He had no right to suffer her to be there, and if he suffered it, knowing her to be there, he was guilty of such negligence as would prevent his recovery. But if his cow casually wandered away, ordinary care being used to restrain her, the simple fact of her being on the track would not excuse the defendant's negligence."

Now, the making of this gratuitous imputation of negligence, and the ignorance of the cow's where abouts, the turning point of the cause is the root of the error. As the loss of the property is not a penalty for the owner's supineness in the care of it, of what account is his ignorance of its jeopardy? The *irresponsibility of a railway company for all but* negligence or wanton injury, is a necessity of its creation. A train must make the time necessary to fulfil its engagements with the post office and the passengers; and it must be allowed to fulfil them at the sacrifice of secondary interests put in its way, else it could not fulfil them at all. The maxims of "salus populi" would be inverted, and the paramount affairs of the public would be postponed to the petty concerns of the individuals.

Every obstruction of a railway is unlawful, mischievous and abatable at the cost of the author or owner of it, without regard to his ignorance or intention. It may seem cruel to make a dumb brute suffer for the fault of its owner, but it must be remembered that the lives of human beings are not to be weighed in the same scale with the lives of a farmer's or a grazier's stock; and that their preservation is not to be left to the care which a man takes of his uncared for cattle. Allowing them to prowl for their food, he may not wash his hands of the consequences of it. In a country so obnoxious to the charge of indifference to human safety, it is a high and holy charge of the courts to hold to their duty, not only those to whom it is immediately committed, but also those by whose default it may be remotely endangered, and to hold them hard. We are of opinion that an owner of cattle killed or injured on a railroad, has no recourse to the company or its servants; that he is liable for damage done by them to the company or its passengers."

Judgment reversed.

From the Elmira Gazette.

Testimony of another Officer of the Mexican War.

We call the attention of our citizens to the following letter, written to the Granite Club of Annapolis, by Col. George W. Hughes, who was once a resident of our village, and whose honored parents still reside amongst us:

"He (Gen. Pierce) possesses many of the high and noble qualities which were so characteristic of Gen. Jackson, (and that is the highest compliment I can pay to any living man,) especially those of *firmness, sincerity and honesty*. A more sincere and honest man than Franklin Pierce never lived.—His opinions are freely expressed on all political subjects, and he always means what he says.—There is no inconsistency, when properly understood, in any of the acts of his life, *public or private*. He never deceived any man—nor woman either.' The blast of his trumpet 'never gave an uncertain sound.' Hence I would be willing to aver from my personal knowledge of his character, (independently of the conclusive evidence which has been produced of the falsity of the accusation,) that it is *impossible that the son of his father and the brother* of the chivalrous Col. Benjamin Pierce could be anything else than a brave man. That he is one is well known to all who served with him in the Mexican War.'

It was not my fortune to have been with him in the trying scenes in the valley of Mexico; but I well know what his reputation was amongst my brother officers—one of whom (of the old army) recently told me, that while his company (of the mounted rifles) was engaged at Contreras, pushed up almost under the formidable batteries of the enemy, Gen. Twiggs was standing near him, when a movement of a portion of our troops was observed, headed by an officer on horseback, directly exposed to the murderous fire of a battery of 24 guns—balls, bomshells and grape shot were falling thick and fast on the devoted column, yet on they moved, regardless of the pelting of the iron storm, and as their ranks were thinned, those in the rear took the places of the fallen. So cool, so collected, so compact was the movement, as if on a field or day parade, that the veteran Twiggs, carried away with his martial enthusiasm, exclaimed. 'By Heaven, it is the gallant 3d!' Presently the commanding officer was seen to fall with his horse, when it was ascertained to be Gen. Pierce, and that the leading regiment was the 14th infantry, (a new regiment,) under the brave Ransom, (whose life was lost on the field of battle,) instead of the gallant 3d. To fully appreciate the compliment of Gen. Twiggs, we must bear in mind that the 3d infantry was one of the most distinguished veteran regiments, and had covered itself with glory in every battle of the Mexican war, excepting that of Buena Vista, in which it was not engaged."

☞ The New Hampshire *Patriot* is informed that Mr. Webster lately gave advice to a young whig of that State, substantially as follows:

"There is no whig party left; it is broken up entirely. If you wish to be any body, you must be a Democrat."

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA.

Democratic Electoral Ticket for Pennsylvania.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
NATHANIEL B. KLDRED. WILSON M'CANDLESS.
ROBERT PATTERSON.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	PETER LOGAN,	13.	HENRY C. EVER,
2.	GEORGE H. MARTIN,	14	JOHN CLAYTON,
3.	JOHN MILLER,	15.	ISAAC ROBINSON,
4.	F. W. ROCKHIL,	16.	HENRY FETTER,
5.	ROBT. M'CAY, Jr.,	17	JAMES BURNSIDE,
6.	ALEX. APPLY,	18.	MAXWELL M'CALLA,
7.	N STRICKLAND,	19	JOSEPH M'DONALD,
8.	ABR'M. PETERS,	20.	W. H. CALOMAN,
9.	DAVID FISTER,	21.	ANDREW BURKE,
10.	ROB. ET S. JAMES,	22.	WILLIAM DUNN,
11.	JOHN M'REYNOLDS,	23.	JOHN S. M'CALMONT,
12.	PARDON DAMON.	24.	GEORGE R. BARRETT.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

G. W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne county.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

WM. HOPKINS, of Washington County.

George H. Cutler, Esq.

It will be seen by an advertisement in the papers of the district, that this gentleman has been brought out by his friends as a candidate for Congress. With this movement Mr. Cutler had no connection—it is purely a spontaneous tribute of his personal friends, who desired to manifest in this manner their appreciation of him as a gentleman and a citizen. It has been said that his announcement on the eve of the election is a "locofoco trick," but we beg leave to say that there is nothing of this character in it. Mr. C's friends wished to use his name and although it was much against his inclination, he could not refuse the request—hence he was brought out; and this is the whole story. That Mr. C. is better qualified in every respect for the post he is named for than his opponent, Mr. Dick, no one who knows the two men will for a moment deny: but whether he can be elected in a district so thoroughly whig as this, is another question.

☞ Recollect the Democratic rally at the Court House on Monday evening. Messrs Smith and Seymour of Buffalo, are expected to be present and address their brethern in Pennsylvania.

Erie Academy.

The Examination of the students of the Academy will commence on Thursday next and continue through Friday. The Teachers would be pleased to see present the patrons of the school and others.

Walker, Skinner & Co., Triumphant.

We are pained to learn by some of our citizens who have returned from the Supreme Court, that our *western road must stop*—that the men who have been so long endeavoring to obtain an injunction against the road have succeeded in accomplishing their purpose. The Attorney General has been forced to yield to the outside pressure, and has announced his determination to issue the necessary papers immediately! The road then will have to stop, and the hopes expressed and fondly cherished by the public of a railroad connection with the west this winter, are blighted! There is no hope now but in the Legislature, and Erie county, we fear, will send there representatives as deadly hostile to our western road as men can be. It is well known that Skinner belongs to the firm, or rather party, who have so industriously worked with the Pittsburgh charter to defeat the Franklin Canal Company's road, and it is fair to infer that if elected he enters the Senate for the purpose of continuing the war. Of Kelso and Hale the same may be said with equal truth—they are united body and breeches to the opponents of the Western road! The western part of the county, therefore, have nothing to hope from them. If, however, Messrs. Derrickson, Hoskinson, and McKee should, by any possibility, be elected, there is a chance left. All of them we believe, are warmly in favor of transferring to the Sunbury road the Franklin Canal Company's road to the Ohio line, and thus, while they secure to Erie a West-ern connection, give to the State through one of her own corporations the control of the trade and travel of the West. Such a measure would also give the Sunbury road such capital, both in available means and in importance in the commercial world, that its speedy commencement and completion would be secured beyond a contingency.

☞ "Never kick until you are spurred" is a good axiom in politics as well as in horsemanship. Perhaps if "Peter G. Eeerman, Jr., Charles Galliard and Charles Gallard Jr." who sign a card in the last *Commercial* asserting that their names were used by the "Erie *Observer* on Pierce committee" in Fairview township without their knowledge or consent, had heeded it they would not placed themselves in such a ridiculous position before the public. Neither of their names appeared in the *Observer* among the proceedings of the Democratic meeting in Fairview.

The Independent Ticket.

The ticket presented to the people of Erie county by advertisement in two whig papers—the *Chronicle* and the *Gazette*—is to our mind a good one. We know personally most of the gentlemen composing it, and although nearly all are whigs, we have no hesitation in saying that we shall vote for them, not because they are of that political party, but because they are good men—because they are "honest and capable," and because they rely upon the purity of their past lives for their certificate of character, instead of a party convention! And we ask our friends throughout the county—and when we say friends, we do not mean our political friends alone, but those we personally esteem of all parties—to weigh this ticket in the balance, and we are sure they will not find it wanting. Less than this we could not say, for many of the gentlemen, as we have said before, we know and esteem, and more would be unnecessary.

The Gazette and Judge Woodward.

When a paper ceases to be honest, it ceases to be respectable, and it ought to cease to have influence in an honest community. This is just the predicament of the *Gazette* in regard to Judge Woodward. The *Gazette* knows that the extract it quotes from Judge Woodward's letter of September 6, 1851, is a garbled extract—a false extract—a fraud—pronounced so by the Judge himself in a letter published in the last *Observer*! It knows, too, that the speech upon which it rests its charge of Nativeism, has been pronounced a fraud by the same authority—that it is not a fair report of what the Judge did say in the Convention, and that he has repudiated its sentiments time and again—once on the very floor upon which it is said he promulgated his native doctrine. It knows further that Judge Woodward refused a seat in the Senate of the United States, rather than succumb to to the dogmas of Nativeism—and that, too, a few months after the *whig* Grand Jury of Erie county, backed up by the Erie *Gazette*—a paper *then* and *now* the *organ* of the whigs of this county, proclaimed their determination to alter the naturalization laws! Yet in the face of the knowledge of these facts—in the very teeth of the lights of truth and history—it persists in adhering to, and promulgating its false charges against the Judge. There was a time, it is said, when a public defamer was liable to have his ears cropped. It is well for the ears of the Editor of the *Gazette* that this penalty is not inflicted now.

☞ A Libel Refused.—The *National Intelligencer*, a few days ago, published the speech of Judge Conrad of Philadelphia, in favor of Gen. Scott; but, without comment or excuse cut out that portion of it which accused Gen. Pierce with being opposed to religious toleration in *New Hampshire*. What does the *Gazette* think of that!

The Canvass of Fraud.

The whigs started out determined to elect Gen. Scott by fraud, and they have steadily pursued their original intentions from that day to the present time. Every falsehood that rascality or perfidy could invent against Gen. Pierce has been put in circulation. Every pretext for assaulting his reputation, every excuse for misrepresenting his position, has been fully embraced, until now, when met and confronted in all of them, they are driven to the pitiful resort of sending an emissary to New Hampshire to procure false certificates from men by coercion, and when they could not be procured in that way, of boldly manufacturing them out of the whole cloth. Of this character are the certificates now going the rounds of the whig papers signed by Irish names in favor of Gen. Scott, and denunciatory of Gen. Pierce. In noticing them, the Concord *Patriot*, printed upon the spot, says they originated in fraud, were concocted in fraud, and are used for a fraudulent purpose. These certificates represent that the Democracy have done nothing, showing themselves in favor of removing the religious test from the Constitution—that Gen. Pierce has made no efforts for that purpose, and that the Federal party have shown themselves most favorable to that object—all of which representations every intelligent man in the country knows to be false. Statements to this effect purport to be signed by "Catholic citizens," of Concord, Manchester, Dover and Nashua. It is *known* that many of the signatures to them were fraudulently obtained; it is known that many of them are spurious, no such men living in these places;—and it is known that scores of those who do live there, are persons who have been in the country but a short time; and know nothing about the matter in regard to which they are made to testify. And such statements, thus signed, are now being paraded before the Catholic voters of other States to cheat them into voting for a man who has proclaimed himself the originator of a party whose sole principle is hostility to foreigners and a determination to exclude them from all the rights of citizenship!

We do not blame the signers of these documents for the fraud which has been thus perpetrated. They are the victims of native villians, men who have ever been the worst enemies to foreigners—men who instigated and applauded the burning of Catholic churches and the murdering of Catholic citizens in Philadelphia, and who have ever fraternized with the Native American faction and proclaimed their contempt and hostility towards adopted citizens. Deceived by the lies and artful professions of such men, these Irishmen have been induced to sign statements that are false in every material respect, and without knowing their purport. The *Union Democrat*, in regard to the certificate obtained in Manchester, says that the following facts can be shown:

1st. That many names are attached thereto, totally without the knowledge or consent of their lawful owners.

2d. That many others were obtained by false misrepresentations, not only of matters involved, but also, of the purport of the document itself.

3d. That others signed it under the coercion of Corporation despotism.

4th. That less than a dozen of them are legal voters.

5th. That some of them have not been in the country three months.

6th. That many of them are Democrats, who will take the earliest opportunity to rebuke the liberty which unscrupulous scoundrels have taken with their names.

We have a letter from Dover, the writer of which says he has it from the mouth of one of the overseers in a manufacturing establishment there, that he *compelled the Irishmen in his own employment to sign the certificate by threatening to discharge them!—he said "they are to do it or take their walking tickets."* The writer says that most of those residing here, whose names are attached to the Dover statement, are in the employment of the Manufacturing Company, and that some of the overseers openly boast that they can make whig voters out of the Irishmen under them by promising them employment, and threatening to discharge them if they do not vote as they are ordered!

Appended to the Concord certificate is an affidavit purporting to be signed by three of the men who signed the former statement of Christopher Hart and others. They are now made to swear that they never signed or authorised their names to be *signed to that statement*. To show the deceptive character of this affidavit it is only necessary to say that there are frequent cases of two men bearing the same name; and this is the case in regard to one of these, if not all. The man who signed the statement of C. Hart and others, is not the man who signs this affidavit, but another of the same name. And that may be the case with all. At any rate, the men whose names are attached to the first statement all signed it with a full knowledge of its purport, or authorized others to sign for them. This can be fully proved.

We learn further, that attempts are now being made to get the Irishmen employed on the Montreal Railroad to sign one of these certificates. There are some eight hundred there employed, men who have been in the State but a short time, and some of them have not been in the country a year. Yet overseers upon this road have applied to influence these men to sign a statement of facts about which they know nothing; and it is very probable that it will be done. *The active agents in this wretched business, are men who have been open and violent in their opposition to the abolition of the religious test, voting and talking in favor of its retention, upon all occasions.*

Such are the means used to obtain signatures to these lying certificates, and such is the testimony relied upon to cheat the Catholic voters of other States into voting for Scott. And what a gross insult it is to the intelligent portion of the foreign voters of this country, to suppose that they can be influenced by such a contemptible and fraudulent scheme. It shows plainly the low estimate which federal politicians place upon the character of these voters; and if such voters are, worthy the name of freemen, they will rebuke those base demagogues by acting like freemen when the day of action comes.

☞ The "Ruined" Manufacturer.—*Bicknell's Reporter* states that the Lawrence Manufacturing Company of Lowell, Massachusetts, has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. And yet the whigs want the Tariff raised! Eight per cent. a year is not enough for the Lawrences and Appletons. Poor fellows! they are worth only from one to two millions each, and eight per cent. won't keep them from starving. Pile on the Tariff for their benefit! Make our laboring men pay higher prices for cassimet, and calico, and muslin—make our farmers and mechanics pay more for iron and steel. True, the poor laboring man has very hard work to feed and clothe his family at present prices, and but few farms yield over four per cent. yearly; but no matter for that. The *nabobs*, the *aristocracy* must be attended to. "Upperdom" is in distress. The Tariff is too low. Only eight per cent. How can Lawrence live on eighty thousand dollars, the interest of a million at eight per cent? "If you have tears to shed," open the floodgates and let them flow! Cry till your eyes become as red as beets, and bellow *ruin* till your throats burst. If this dividend of four per cent, for six months does not satisfy you that the country is ruined past recovery, attend a few whig Public Meeting and you will be fully convinced.

☞ Another Convert.—The last Clarion *Democrat* contains the proceedings of a meeting held in that place on the 7th ult., at which Mr. Kirk, Esq., of Curllsville, came out and renounced the Whig principles, which he had always previously sustained. We copy the following from the proceedings of the meeting:

"Mr. Kirk, in his remarks, stated that he deserted the Whig and joined the Democratic party on the ground of principles. The party with which he had acted had changed and all that could be seen of principles in it were embodied in the *Democratic platform*, which is as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. He made some happy allusions to the operations of the whig party, with which he was familiar, and declared he would more than "spit upon the platform"—he would reject the man that *was forced* reluctantly, to stand upon it. He was heartily cheered by the Democracy, who honor the wise man, who, seeing his error, changes.

Another Indicator.—The Philadelphia Free Press, (German,) a daily neutral paper, has declared for Pierce and King, and calls upon the Germans to support the candidates and the principles of the Democratic party.

☞ The "*Rough Notes*" is still harping upon the *Observer*, notwithstanding it asserted last week it would have nothing more to do with us. Perhaps this is excusable, for it has certainly had but two strings to play on ever since it started, and it would be a pity to deprive itself, voluntarily, of one of them.

"Let the Galled Jade Wince."

That the *Gazette* should writhe under our exposure of its denunciation of adopted citizens a few years since—that the "galled jade should wince" under our exhibit of *its* former hate of Catholics—is not to be wondered at—nay, it would be a wonder if it did not writhe and snarl, and bite itself, in impotent rage as it has done. We say, that while we do not wonder at such a course, we do wonder at its attempt to plead the *baby act*, as a bar to its sayings and doings at the time referred to. What is its excuse? Nothing more or less than that the paper is not conducted by the same persons. This is the smallest piece of babyism extant, a direct attempt to evade the issue!—What is the issue? We charge that the Erie *Gazette*—the *organ* of the whig party in Erie county—did, in 1844, denounce our adopted citizens as a "horde of foreign Catholics"—as a "mass of ignorance, superstition and prejudice."

We charge that the *Whig* Grand Jury, in the same year, did call upon Congress to alter our naturalization laws, so that no man could be naturalized unless he could "read and write the English language understandingly." We charge that the Erie *Gazette* did approve of this measure, did countenance it, and to show that it approved, countenanced and upheld it, did hunt up an old Native American address and publish it for the purpose of giving a more detailed statement of its position. We charge that this same Erie *Gazette* that was the organ of the whigs of Erie *then* is their organ *now*! We charge further, that its course *then* met the approbation of the whigs of Erie, and we know that it has never been repudiated since by word, deed or act! We know further that when the present Editor stepped into the cast off shoes of G. J Ball, Esq., the Foreman of the *Whig* Grand Jury referred to, he announced that there would be *no change* in the political course of that paper, thereby tacitly endorsing and adopting the organ with all its sins and imperfections on its head. More, too, the *Gazette's* article of three weeks since, denouncing an adopted citizen for having dared to address a Democratic meeting of his fellow adopted citizens, is replete with the same spirit, overflows with the same gall and wormwood of bitterness, as the articles we have quoted from its columns in 1844. As the genileman assailed said, it shows that the flesh is still willing, but the spirit is weak—and the spirit is weak only because adopted citizens now have votes to give—then they had none! But the *Gazette* was not alone in its denunciation of the "hordes of foreign Catholics" at that time—the sleepy old *Chronicle* was awake upon *that* subject, though it might have been asleep upon every other. At the same time—indeed, we believe it was the very same week—that the *Gazette* stigmatized the Catholics as a "*mass of ignorance, superstition and prejudice*," its twin in whigery and Nativeism, the *Chronicle*, called them the "scum of Europe," impiously giving it as the belief of the editor that the "evil one had really possessed *himself* of most of the slave holders, all the abolitionists, *Catholics*, radicals, and *scum* of Europe." But here is the extract itself—read it:

"It seems as though the evil one had really possessed himself of most of the slave holders, all the abolitionists, CATHOLICS, radicals, *and scum of Europe*, and has successfully combined and marshalled them, and will eventually defeat all the great principles of national policy upon which our prosperity, as a nation, under God, depend."

Now then, here is a *whig* Grand Jury in 1844—the foreman of which was G. J. Ball, since Editor of the *Gazette* under its *present* proprietorship—calling for an alteration of the naturalization laws. That call is sustained by the *Gazette*—sustained, too, in language the vilest of the vile, in approval strong and hearty! And that course is again sustained and responded to by the *Chronicle*, another organ of the whigs of Erie county.—Under these circumstances, is'nt it the height of "artful dodging" in the world to claim that the whig party and its organ, the *Gazette*, are innocent of the charges we have made and proved against them, because there is a new man at the Editorial pen. We did not make our charges against *him*—we made them against his party and *their* paper—*their* organ, the *Gazette!* Now "let the galled jade wince!"

Flogging in the Navy.

The following notice forcibly illustrates the ruinous and destructive folly of abolishing flogging in our navy.

Captain Hollins is one of the few officers of the naval service whose command has always been sought after both by officers and men, on account of the just, humane and efficient discipline of the ships in his charge; even under the ancient regime when the law permitting the lash was about a dead letter.

The condition of the Cyane proves that it is not the lash which is wanted but the right kind of men to command our ships.

U. S Sloop of War Cyane.—the Norfolk *Argus* describes an interesting exercise on board this vessel on Monday, which took place at the instance of her gallant commander, Capt. G. A. Hollins. All the men were marshalled in battle array by Lieut Wm. D Hurst, and performed the several duties assigned them with much promptitude and skill. A regular broadside was fired from the big guns, and evolutions of boarding and repelling the enemy, were executed in fine spirit. The Cyane is in the most excellent condition from stem to stern, and her crew in admirable discipline, while no vessel afloat can boast of more gallant officers. On Sunday about one hundred of her men, neatly dressed, with their officers, attended church in Norfolk, in a body.

"A Locofoco Trick"

Reader, when you hear an opponent of the Indpendent Ticket call it "a locofoco trick"—an argument only used by fools and knaves—just bear it in mind that it is a good indication of a dishonest man to be always suspecting his neighbor of trickery. The harlot always rails out against the virtue of her sex—the thief is sure to suspect his neighbor of a like offence, and the coward is well convinced every body else is as much of a pattroon as himself. Recollect these facts, then, when you hear the over virtuous whigs railing out against the Independent Ticket as a "locofoco trick," and apply them! You will hit the case exactly.

The Voice of Gen. Harney.

A braver man, says the Buffalo *Courier*, or a more accomplished, talented and successful commander, is not to be found in any country, than General William S. Harney, of the old line of the army—the intrepid, dashing, and the determined leader of the Dragoons, into the hottest of every fight, when their services could be any way available. He was one of the the companion-in-arms of General Frank Pierce, in Mexico, and none better able to attest his worth. General Harney, on his late visit to New York, was invited to meet the Democracy in Tammany Hall, and express his sentiments on the topics of the day. With a delicacy and sense of propriety worthy of all praise, he declined mixing in the strife, so long as he holds a military commission—though his sentiments are in their entire length and breath, identical with those of the Democratic party, as promulgated in Tammany Hall—a party which in every war has stood by their country and its brave defenders, (while the Federal Whigs opposed them,)—the same Democratic party which no man worthy of a commission and the epaulettes that he wears, can ever willingly be separated from. The concluding sentence of this brave and consistent patriot's letter to the Tammany Committee, is as follows.

"In a word, its sentiments, (Tammany Hall,) which has ever been the Democratic progressive sentiment, has ever been my sentiment; and could my conscience permit me to lay aside the scruples which interdicts me from the active participation in the coming Presidential contest, there is no building in the Union where I would rather promulge the devotion I entertain for the principles of the Democratic party, and bear testimony to THE STATESMANLIKE ABILITY, THE POLITICAL ORTHODOXY, AND THE NOBLE, GENEROUS, GALLANT CHARACTER OF FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire, who has been selected as its standard bearer. I have the honor to be Your fellow citizen,

WILLIAM S. HARNEY,
Col. Second Dragoons, and
Brevet Brig Gen. U. S. A."

Rather Dusty.—While Scott was at Cleveland he was very much troubled with mud and rain, but when he got down to Chillicothe it was the *dust* that "came between the wind and his nobility." At the latter place, while he was *harnessing* the adopted citizens who had followed his "covered carriage" some one in the crowd asked him if he had always cherished a respect for citizens of foreign birth! The ghost of his notorious Reed letter and the "indignation" which once "fired" him at his parlor in the Astor House, seemed to overpower him, and feigning not to hear the inquiry, he closed his very brief remarks, by saying he must retire "*on account of the dust.*"

Political Impudence.

We understand that one of the orators at the Scott club, on Saturday night, urged upon Democrats the necessity of voting for Skinner, the regular whig nominee for Senator, for the sake of their local interests; and we know that runners in the employ of the whig junto are industriously urging the same reason upon our Democratic friends. Now, we do not know how others may look upon this, but it strikes us as the coolest piece of political impudence of the season. Look at it, fellow Democrats! You are asked to vote for Mr. Skinner because your local interest demand it. By this soliciting you vote it is acknowledged that you have an interest—that you have a *voice*—in this contest! Now were you consulted in the nomination of Mr. Skinner? By no means! You had no voice in it—the junto that decided James Skinner should "follow in the footsteps" of Walker never thought of your "local interests" when they met in secret conclave at *Waterford*, and if there was not now a prospect of his defeat your support would not be invoked—it would be spurned as usual! Many of the men that are now whining for your votes, have repeatedly proclaimed, when they thought the voice of the junto was omnipotent, that they would not accept "to-co-fo-co support." Many of them have denounced—and Skinner among the number—their brother whigs because they permitted their names to be used in connection with those of Democrats, in selecting our Municipal officers! Do you recollect last Spring, how those same men who are now so fierce to have your support *for* Skinner, on local and interested grounds, hesled their anathemas against such whigs as united in giving to the Democracy a voice in our municipal affairs! But their tune has changed now! The Democracy have interests in this city!—whigery acknowledges it—but gurgles as it always wishes to be of the "dear people's rights," it chooses who shall represent your "local interests" at Harrisburg without consulting one of you upon the subject. Now if these men are sincere in their friendship of your "local interests," why not give you a voice in choosing the guardian! Why not have consulted the Democracy in making the nomination. Did they do this? No! they pointed out the man, one too more obnoxious to the Democracy than any other man in the county save Walker, and then they raise a hue and cry about "local interests," in order to get you to support him! Now Democrats, don't be deceived! The cry about Mr. Derickson, the *independent* candidate, is all moonshine—got up for the purpose of electing Skinner, thus perpetuating the Walker dynasty, and giving vitality and life to the "Market House Clique" again. Self-respect, if nothing else, should deter Democrats who have any respect for their principles from voting for Skinner. For years he has rode them with whip and spur at every election; and he only now tolerates his friends, seeking their votes because he thinks another defeat at hand!

☞ How Scott Strength is Manufactured.—Pittsburgh has always been famous for its manufacture of useful articles, and if the whig papers of that city are let alone, it will be soon become infamous for its useless manufactures. For instance, the *Journal* of that city announced the other day, as a gratifying sign, that in one store—the Messrs. A. A. Mason & Co.—there were fifteen Scott votes to two for Pierce and one for Hale. It turns out, however, that there are but *eleven* votes in the store, as we learn from the *Union*. This process of manufacturing Scott strength is somewhat after the manner of the "Hellam township" receipt.

Democrats, Stand Firm.

Fellow Democrats of the Keystone State, the eyes of the whole Union are upon you. Your vote on Tuesday will have an important bearing upon the November contest, not only in your own State, but in New York, Ohio, and other contested States. It has been said that Pennsylvania is the most doubtful State in the Union, in this contest—in a measure, that is so; but it is only so because it is doubtful whether, upon such an unimportant issue as that of Tuesday's, a full vote can be got out. The whigs understand this, and as their entire strength in the State is confined to a few closely settled localities, they are making superhuman efforts to rally their entire force.—We can meet and defeat them, however, if we do our duty! That duty is plain—*get out the vote!* A full vote is a Democratic victory! Will you not, then, on Tuesday next harness up your horses, gather up your neighbors and go to the election? A few hours spent this way on Tuesday will settle the contest—will remove the doubt that hangs over the Keystone! There are hundreds of Democratic votes in Erie county that are never polled, which with a little attention may now be made to count in the grand result. We say again attend to them at once, and a victory is certain!

The Meeting at Wattsburg.

The Democracy had a most enthusiastic rally at Wattsburg on Tuesday. A most splendid Hickory pole was raised on Monday, from the top of which streams out the names of Pierce and King. The meeting on Tuesday was organized by calling Eli Duncombe, Esq., to the chair, with a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Quite an array of Ladies were upon the ground, contributing by their presence and their smiles of approbation, to the interests of the occasion. If our friend Babbit had been at Wattsburg, we rather think he would have withdrawn his boast, that all the *pretty* women are Whigs, for certainly the evidence on Tuesday was directly to the contrary. The speaking was commenced by J. F. Duncombe, Esq., a young Democrat of that vicinity, in one of the most eloquent and masterly vindications of Gen. Pierce's services in Mexico we ever heard. He was followed by Murray Whallon and M. B. Lowry, Esqrs., in their usual animated and impressive manner; after which the crowd gave three cheers for Pierce and King, and adjourned to meet at the polls on Tuesday.

Whig Enthusiasm in Springfield.

MR EDITOR:—On account of the great flourish about a Whig meeting at this place on Saturday last, it was supposed a perfect avalanche of Whigs were coming down upon us "at 1 o'clock P. M." when and where a rally of the "Scotts" was to take place from Erie to Conneaut. Expectations never ran so high before, nor were the whigs of our village ever before so industrious. They had been off to the woods and had cut an ash pole, which was got on the ground out back where they thought best to raise it, then a remnant of cotton cloth was spoiled for better use by having the motto of the whig party "Scott" (who was never conquered except at Queenston) and "Graham" marked on it.

About 2 o'clock, P. M., near a dozen whigs gathered about the tavern and anxiously looked up and down the road to see if the rest were coming. Time wore on, a few more came and among them Mr. Kelso, their speaker, who a few years since "*blotted*" the regular whig ticket because they skiped his name in making the nominations, and went in for Carson Graham, a lo-co-fo-co! and in his company came Mr. Gara, of the *Gazette*, to take notes probably of the eloquent address and the enthusiasm with which the "*Perley whigs*" would receive it. At last about twenty persons gathered about the pole, when, without a cheer or hurrah it was laboriously raised, and *not a cheer greeted it after its elevation!*

Then mournfully standing around, *the friends* looked upon each other and upon the pole as if their hopes had been buried there and the same erected to commemorate the place.

By this time some of the "Perley whigs" thought best to have the bell rung to call the faithful to duty. It had the desired effect—they gathered in, and being anxious to know how things stood with them, I took a seat early and counted the entire crowd, consisting of some sixty-seven persons, composed of five Democrats, some fifteen boys, *fifteen whigs*, (I mean *Gazette* whigs) and the balance Perley whigs, except two whigs and one Free Soiler from Connéaut, Ohio.

Mr. Kelso, evidently sent up here to coax back the recreant sons of "Noble old Springfield," went out to convince them that black was white and that white was black. As evidence of this, he introduced himself to the meeting in connection with the western or Franklin C. Co's. Railroad, saying that it was erroneous that he of Mr Skinner were opposed to the Railroad now being constructed through our part of the country—that on the contrary it was advantageous to the county and Erie city, and all attempts to embarrass its operations should be put down, &c., but he thought (and here he let the cat out of the bag) that it *should be compelled by law* to build a road to Pittsburgh. He told them they must have a protective tariff; that Gen. Pierce had *never fought* in a single battle at any time, and had fainted on the eve of one, and would do more to ruin the commerce of the country than any other man, because he was opposed to a tariff and to harbor and river improvements; insisted that Gen Scott would and ought to be President, because he had fought so many battles and was a glorious chieftain; that in regard to the *Free Soilers*, why they were dangerous only because they obstructed Gen. Scott's election; that Free Soilism was all moonshine by the side of Whiggery; that he was a better Free Soiler than any Free Soiler could be in connection with that party, and he went on to tell how he had seen slaves tied up and sold, how he abhorred slavery from his very soul, and how much he would do to blot it out of existence; that it had got to go by the board was certain, and the Whigs were the instruments to effect it. This latter subject he dwelt on at much length, for he must have been *certain that it was much* harder to coax back the Free Soil Whigs than the "Perley whigs" to duty. The address was received with the most profound silence.

☞ The *Gazette* is very much grieved because the Plank Road celebration at Edinboro is to be on the same day the *Democratic meeting* there—Saturday. We think the *Gazette* is unnecessarily sensitive. The Plank Road celebration is in the forepoon, and the Democratic meeting in the afternoon, hence if any of the whigs are so than skinned as to be afraid to stay, they can attend the celebration and then go home.

☞ We are requested to give notice that one of our business men sent an advertisement, containing eleven lines, to the *Gazette*, composed of the names of the independent candidates for county officers, and it was refused an insertion in that paper unless $4 was paid in advance, and it was paid. The regular charge would be 50 cents. Comment is unnecessary.

MARRIED.

In Dunkirk, on Thursday 23d inst., by Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Mr. BRONSON ORTON, of North East, and Miss EMILY B TALCOTT, of the same place.

On the 30th ult., in Tecumseh, Mich., by the Rev. Wm. Burton, Mr. J. S. WALTERS, of this city, and Miss BARBARA M. SNELL, of the former place.

On the 16th ult., by Rev. James F. Read, Mr. GEO. LOOMIS and Miss CATHERINE CRAWFORD, both of Springfield.

By the same, on the 25d ult., Mr. FINDLEY MILLER, of Springfield, and Miss EMILY H. SILVERTHORN, of Girard.

DIED.

In this city on the 5th inst., of Fever complaint, CHARLOTTE E. wife of Ebenezer Holmes, aged 30 years.

On the 22d ult., PHŒBE LEVISA, infant daughter of Joseph G. and Matilda Marshall, in the second year of her age.

On the 30th ult., of consumption, Miss RACHAEL GRUBB, daughter of the late Benj. Grubb of McKean, Pa., aged about 30 years.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, and now open for inspection of the public a large and most desirable selection of Fall and Winter dress goods; which we are determined to dispose of at very low rates, our motto being small profits and quick sales. You are respectfully invited to call and see our stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere GEO. SELDEN & SON

Erie Oct 9 1852—22 No. 6 Tracy's Block Chesapside.

BAY STATE Shawls cheaper than the cheapest at Oct 9 1852—21 G. SELDEN & SON'S.

MUSLIN de Laines of beautiful styles also all wool de laines at 23 G. SELDEN & Son's.

FRENCH and English Merinoes, Mohair dress goods and Alapcas at a very low figure at 22 G. SELDEN & Son's.

A LARGE and beautiful lot of Bonnett ribbons for fall and winter trade, selected with due regard to the prevailing fashions at Erie Oct. 9 1852—22 G. SELDEN & SON'S.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Tweedes, Satinetts and Jeans very low at Oct. 9 1852—22 G. SELDEN & SON'S.

SHEETINGS, Shirtings, stripe Shirtings Ticking Canton Flannel &c., at No. 6, Tracy's Block Chesapside

Erie Oct. 9 1852. 22 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Green Township Awake.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Green, on Friday evening, Oct 1st, for the purpose of making preparations to elect Pierce and King, L. Vaughn was called to the chair and Z L. Webster appointed secretary.

On motion H. L. Pinney, Col. B. F. Norris, and E. F. I. Brown, were appointed a Central township Committee, and the following gentlemen committees for their several school districts, viz:

Graham's—Jackson Graham, A. Demars and L. Vaughn.

Lee's—John R. Graham and James Langley.

Shattuck's—E. O. Pinney Esq., Francis Spaith and Chaney Shattuck.

Kuhl's—Peter Englebee, Peter Kuhl and John Fallenberger.

Nichol's—Robert Tait, John Hendricks and David Nichols.

Barney's—Daniel Sullivan and Patrick Fitzpatrick.

Weed's—Columbus Barney and Joseph Patterson.

Norris'—John Buys, A. W. Bean and James Cavesy.

Pinny's—C. Drown, Francis Hunt and William Bartholomew.

Hamilton's—Joseph Law, John Warren and M. W. Alexander.

Curtis'—Nathaniel Henry, Levi Wilkison and John Curtis.

Knoyle's—Griffeth Knoyle and Ira Sutton.

Brown's—George Brown, David W. Brown and E. Roberts.

George's—Renaldo Hoskins and C. Stevenson.

Lawrence's—Joseph Lavery, T. Barry and H McNulty.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the Democrats of Green are for Pierce and King, *first, last and altogether.*

Resolved, That in voting for county officers we are in favor of men honest and capable, and that we are "fired with indignation" at the imputation of the regular whig candidate for Sheriff, "that Democrats can be bought for three cents," and will therefore support his opponent, James H. Campbell, Esq.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Green will walk up to the rack on Tuesday next, "fodder or no fodder" without "fuss" and without "feathers"

Signed by the officers.

☞ Please announce the name of Geo. H. Cutler, Esq., as an independent candidate for Congress in this district, subject to the decision of the people at the ballot box,

MANY INDEPENDENT VOTERS.

(Advertisement.)

Messrs. Editors:—Please announce the following ticket, subject to the decision of the independent voters of Erie county.

THE PEOPLE.

Senator—David Derickson, of Crawford.
Assembly—John McKee, of Springfield.
James Hoskinson, of Erie.
Sheriff—James H. Campbell, of Edinboro.
Commissioner—Gilbert Hurd, of Springfield.
Director of the Poor—John Parmenter, of McKean.
Auditor—David W. Vorce, of McKean.
Treasurer—James M. Reed, of Millcreek.

DR HOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—That this medicine will cure liver complaint and dispepsia, no one can doubt after using it as directed. It acts specifically upon the stomach and liver; it is preferable to calomel in all bilious diseases; it acts as specifically upon the liver as calomel; *calomel* prostrates the system—the bitters strengthen and never prostrates the patient, and will give renewed life and health to the delicate invalid, and restore the liver to its functions, and give digestion and appetite in those severe cases where in the ordinary medicines fail in producing any effect. 2m16.

☞ "To thinking men," says the intelligent editor of a whig paper in Michigan, in an earnest appeal *in behalf* of his candidates, "it will only be necessary to name the men on the respective tickets. The Democrats offer us Pierce and King—names unknown to fame; while the whigs propose the veteran Scott, the conqueror of Mexico, and Graham, no less widely celebrated in the art of peace as the inventor of the world-famous *Graham bread.*" And, he might have added, *for voting against the tariff of '42!*

☞ Democrats from one end of the country to the other must make up their minds to shut their ears to all future charges against their candidate. Don't believe one of them. Resolve, when election comes, to stick to the ticket, and let the Scott whigs stick to lying. The follows are incorrigible.

☞ Major General Loomis has appointed Richard S. Brawley one of his aids, with the rank of Major, vice G. A. Irvin declined.

WHISKEY by the bbl, at 31½ per gall, and a good article cat

June 5. J. G. & W. I. Mills.
No. 3, Williams Block, Erie, Pa.

To The Voters of Erie County.

I BEG leave to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the coming Election, subject to the will of the people at the Ballot box. J. R. FERGUSON.

Writing School.

MR. ALFRED GRAY respectfully announce to the citizens of Erie that he will give instruction in the Art of Penmanship in the room formerly occupied by the Reading Room over Gunnison's Bookstore. Eighteen lessons of two hours each will be given from 7 until 9 o'clock P. M. Term to commence on Monday Oct. 11th 1852. Tuition $3.

Mr. Gray is now employed at the Academy as a teacher of Penmanship, at which place all are invited to call and examine the penmanship of the scholars in the Academy, between the 14th and 15th, the specimens of his scholars improvement will be exhibited, which he considers to be the very best testimonials that he can present to the public.

Oct. 2 1852 3d1.

New Goods Again.

COOK is receiving more New Goods, some elegant styles of all wool delains, also, plain delains, and French merinoes all of fine selections of colors, thousands of yards of delains both plain and figured from 12½ to 20 cts per yard. English prints, and Cotha delains, new patterns and remarkably cheap. French work collars from one dollar to seven, also Undersleeves and Chemisettes Embroidered, also Hdk'fs, Mull and Lace Edge, and Insertings, Swiss Bands from one to nine shillings per yard, also Ribbons Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds. No better bargains can be had at any store in Erie. Erie Oct. 2 1852—21

Stray Cow.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in Greene township, on the 22th ult., a small red Cow, about five years old, and given milk. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. L. VAUGHN.

Green, Oct. 2 1852. 3t1

Erie Gas Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an assessment of 25 per cent has been made on the subscription to the capital stock of the "Erie Gas Company," the immediate payment of which is required. Erie Oct. 2 1852-21 BENJAMIN GRANT, Treas.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

MRS. CURTIS having returned from New York has opened her Fall stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods, consisting, as usual, the newest styles. The following embrace a part:—Bounets of every variety, ribbons in abundance of every quality, Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Artificial Flowers, Plumes, French worked Collars and Caps, Under Silk's and Sleeves, Insertings, French Dimity, Embroidered Linen Hdk'fs, Thread Laces, Blond Laces, materials of all kinds for Bonnets, wide and velvets for cloaks, silks, satins and velvets of all colors, gloves and hosiery of all sizes and kinds, mitts both long and short, velvet ribbons, dress and cloak trimmings of every kind worn, cords and tassels of different sizes, articles for mourning, hair combs, worsted braid, fringes and gimp, straw cord, silt and embroidery cord, embroidery paterns, marking canvass and crewel, knitting yarn and needles, fancy baskets, in fact every article belonging to a complete assortment of Ladies' Millinery, which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at reduced prices for cash.

My facilities for doing business are such that I can and will sell goods as cheap as any House west of New York of the same quality.

Milliners furnished as usual at reduced prices. Ready made Bonnets and cloaks constantly on hand. All orders attended to with neatness and dispatch. Cor of State and fifth streets, Erie Pa Oct. 2 1852. 21

Progress in the BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

WILCOX & NORTON, No. 2, Wright's block, State-street, Erie Pa., are enabled by their present arrangement, to sell Boots and Shoes, made from the best of stock and of superior workmanship, at prices so reduced as will justify them in even claiming a New Era in the Boot and Shoe trade in Erie. They have constantly employed a considerable number of the best and most *EXPERIENCED WORKMEN*, in that line, at places where the business can be conducted to the best advantage, and where the best materials can be procured, and all necessary facilities afforded at the lowest possible rates; hence they are enabled to offer the public Boots and Shoes of their *OWN MANUFACTURE*, and warranted, at prices so low that even our competitors in Erie do not hesitate to proclaim in public, that Wilcox & Norton are selling Boots and Shoes less than cost; How that may be matters not with their customers. They think they are realizing small profits, and with the unprecedented amount of their sales, small profits suffices them. If their competitors fall in the rear in the effort to "drag their slow lengths along," and find it difficult to labor up the steeps of progress, W. & N. will render them every assistance example can bestow, while sporting in the plains above them.

The hundreds of cases of Boots and Shoes they have recently received, together with the almost daily fresh supplies from their Manufacturers, enables them to accommodate the varied exigencies of the public with untailing precision.

India Rubbers.

Their facilities for buying India Rubbers allows them to sell at Retail, No. 1, Rubber, new style, at New York wholesale prices. Enter their doors and the evidence is before you.

Oct. 2 1852. 21

NO FIZZLE.

IN those days of fizzle and failures, it is cheering to find even one project which has proved successful, such is the effort which we have made to supply the citizens of Erie with cheap

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Rejoice with us fellow citizens that every man be they Democrat or Whig, can now talk of the affairs of the nation, and exercise that perogative of freemen the right of suffrage, with a good understanding. Who will now talk of his favorite candidate in a pair of torn Boots; none. Every man can now be supplied with Boots and Shoes of any quality or price, and Ladies have reason to say emphatically, *There is no fizzle at*

ELDER & COWDEN'S

Erie Oct. 2 1852—21. *East side of the Diamond.*

ATTENTION WANTED.

THE attention of Farmers, Bakers and feeders of stock, is respectfully called to an examination of the Conical Burr Stone Grist Mills, just started to do custom Grinding at the Fairmount Mills in Erie. Those Mills are warranted to perform as recommended, and will make better flour with close grinding than any flat stone whatever, and we challenge competition, having full confidence in those Mills, and shall rely on the judgment of those who make a trial of them, or the work they do, for success and patronage. The first Premium Silver Medal was awarded to the Conical Mills, at the Ohio State Fair, making over forty premiums awarded to the Conical Mills at the different State Fairs Apply to J. SEDGEBEER Agent, American Hotel, or J. L. Sanford, Fairmount Mills Erie.

MIDDLETOWN, Delaware Co., N. Y.

This is to certify that I have now in use one of Ross' Patent Portable Burr Stone Mills, and I am satisfied that it will more than answer its recommendations. It is the best Portable Mill that has been invented—there is one in use about 9 miles from me that does quite a custom business. I can cheerfully recommend it to the public. E. A. CLARK, Miller.

The subscribers have recently purchased one of Ross' Portable Meal Mills, and take pleasure in certifying that it operates to our entire satisfaction. The meal made by this mill is, in our opinion, superior to any we have used from other mills.

Norfolk, Va., March 7th, 1848. PLUME & CO.

CARTERSVILLE, Nov 13th, 1851.

"C. Ross:—We hereby certify that we have put up and run for about one year, two of your Patent Conical Burr Stone Mills, for the purpose of Custom Grinding, at Carterville, Oswego co., and are well pleased with their work, as our patrons are satisfied with the work they do. Respectfully yours, J. & R. CARTER.

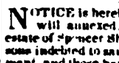
VALPARAISO, Laurens Co., Ga. April 26 1847

I have tried the Patent Conical Mill for grinding corn, and have found it to answer admirably. No planter that is not in the vicinity of a public mill ought to be without one, if he can afford to purchase, and his family is sufficiently large to require the use of it; otherwise I would suggest that several farmers of a neighborhood should unite to purchase one in common, which, being established in a central position, will be accessible to all

Very Respectfully Yours, G M. TROUP.

Erie Oct. 2 1852. 31

STRAY COW.



TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber in Greene township, in this county, a small red cow supposed to be about eight years old, having some white on the face, white belly, and one white hind foot, and a short tail. No other marks. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Greene, Sept 25—3t2d J. M. HULL.

Magazines for October.

GRAHAM and Godey's Magazines for October have been received, and are for sale at No. 9, Brown's Hotel.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary with the will annexed, have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Spencer Shattuck, late of Millcreek tp., dec'd All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement. HENRY SHATTUCK, September 7. 6t30 Executor.

ZINC PAINT—A supply of this new and beautiful article just received by Erie July 3 1852-6. J. H BURTON & Co

BUFFALO ALE.—Moffat's, Gilman's & Barton's Ale in bbls and half bbls. for sale by J. G. & W. I. Mills.

June 5. No. 3, Williams Block, Erie, Pa.

NEW BONNETS AND NEW GOODS.

MRS CURTIS having just returned from New York, is now prepared to furnish Bonnets, new styles, together with every article in her line. Sept 25.

New Goods at No. 3 Perry Block.

THE subscribers have received their Fall stock of Dry Goods, consisting of the most desirable styles of Ladies Dress Goods, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, &c., with a full supply of Domestic Goods at prices that none will think of looking further to find them cheaper. Our Stock of Groceries is full and as cheap as the cheapest. In the Crockery department we defy competition in price, quality of ware, and will be able to call from those wishing to buy, and we will satisfy the most credulous of the truth of what we assert.

Erie, Sept 23, 1852. —3m ARBUCKLE & KUPLER.

Still Troubling the Trade.

CHEAP Goods always bring a rush At last so CLARK & METCALF find it their experience. They are compelled again to replenish their stock with *Cash* bought Fall Goods, which are now beginning to pour in at a rate that troubles the "brethren in trade" vastly. Poor fellows they might have foreseen the triumph of the *new system* if they had examined into it as those who *formerly* were their customers have done, and who now while they pity the credit system, gents will go to No. 1, Reed House to buy their goods. Erie, Sept. 23.

REMOVAL.

DR. C. BRANDIES has removed his office to his residence on Eight Street, between French and Holland, where those requiring his services are respectfully invited to call.

Erie, Sept. 23. 3t30

MERRIMAC and other Prints, just received at the Sept. 23. *New York Cash Store.*

CASHMERE, Bombazine, Brocade and Alapacas, very cheap at Sept 23. SWEENEY'S

A FEW more pieces of those splendid Clothe, Cassimeres and Satinetts, just received and for sale cheap by SWENEY.

Ladies Rubber Boots.

JUST the thing for muddy crossings and snow drifts, for sale by Sept. 6. WILCOX & NORTON.

LADIES Snow Overshoes, a new and desirable style, also, Ladies Fine Gaiters, of all sizes from twos to eights, for sale by Sept. 25. WILCOX & NORTON.

JUST received, another lot of those fine Calf Water-proof Boots. Sept. 25. WILCOX & NORTON.

NEW GOODS!

NOW opening a large amount of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods only a few days from the city, and not surpassed for style and designs as they are of the latest importations.

Erie, Sept. 25. COOK'S Cheap Cash Store.

DRY GOODS!

GREAT sale of Dry Goods at Cook's Cheap Cash Store, a most magnificent stock of Goods now opening, particularly Ladies Dress Goods, which cannot be surpassed in *style, quality or variety.* Also, Embroideries the largest amount ever opened and offered for sale The ladies are solicited to examine this stock of goods, and all will be offered very—very cheap. You can get good bargains at Sept 25. COOK'S.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable Steam Saw Mill situated in Washington township, in this county, on the Erie and Edenboro Plank road, two miles north of Edenboro, in first rate running order and nearly new, and having abundance of good sawing timber in the immediate vicinity. Also a valuable House and Lot and Cabinet Shop, in the borough of Edenboro, in said county. The house and shop is nearly new and in first rate repair, and in a good location for business. The terms will be made very easy, so as to suit the purchaser. For further information inquire of the subscriber in Erie, or to J. J. Culbertson, in Edenboro.

Erie, Sept. 23.—3t C. A. CULBERTSON.

New York Store Triumphant!

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

THE subscribers grateful for the liberal patronage they have received, would inform their customers and the public, that they are now prepared to offer a new and splendid assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, to offer them such bargains as have never before been heard of this side of New York city. It is unnecessary to enumerate articles or prices, but suffice it to say, that our facilities are such that our stock will be found to be in the receipt of new and desirable Goods weekly, during the fall and winter, and we can, we will and we do sell the same styles and qualities of goods from fifteen to twenty-five per cent less than any house in this city. Any particular style of goods, which the customers may want, and not on the market, will be furnished in 48 hours time, by leaving your orders. with us—Please call and examine goods and prices, at the *New Store*, No. 6 Bonnell Block. MERRICK & DAVIS

Erie, Sept. 25, 1852. 3m

PIANO FORTE EMPORIUM.

361 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. The most extensive and varied assortment of Rosewood Piano Fortes, plain and ornamental, elegant patterns, elaborately carved, and highly finished with Pearl keys, all of our own manufacture, and warranted in every particular, can be found at our Warerooms, 361 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. Sept 25—1y30. BENNETT & CO.

Commencement of the Campaign.

AT NO. 1 BROWN'S BLOCK.

SUCH piles of *Cheap Dry Goods*, consisting of the most recent importations of De Laines, Cashmeres, Merinos, Alpacas, together with a very general assortment of Domestic Goods as are now opening by us, will reward a visit, while our extensive stock of Silks and Fancy Dress Goods, challenge comparison either in regard to quality, or price, with any other establishment. Without boasting of "cash purchases," we will only say, that we buy on terms which will enable us to sustain the reputation of the "cheap store." Our friends and former customers, and a host of new patrons, will find us ready to sell cheap and supply their wants TIBBALS & HAYES.

Erie, Sept. 23, 1852. 30

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE Empires are now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, of all kinds, surpassing in richness, beauty, quality and quantity, every importation ever landed in Erie. It would not interest the community to know how we buy our Goods, whether for Cash or Butter, or whether we pay for them or not, but when any one says they can do, or will sell all kinds of goods below any house in Erie, we say that it is not so. we will convince the community daily that the *Empires* at Erie, Pa., is not—can not—and shall not be undersold by any establishment West of New York.

Sept 4 1852 17 CADWELL & BENNETT.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NOW opening an extensive assortment of Guitars, Violins, Accordeons, Banjos, Tambourines, Flutes, Fifes, &c ,of every price and quality: also, Strings for Guitars, Violins and Violincellos, of the very best kinds, all very cheap at

Erie Sept 4-17. T. M. AUSTIN'S, Opposite Brown's, State st.

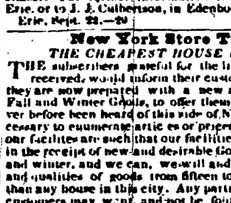
FOR SALE VERY LOW—A large and powerful Telescope, costing in England Twenty Pounds, to be sold for one half its cost—warranted perfect in every respect. inquire of

Erie Sept 4-17. T. M. AUSTIN, opposite Brown's State-st.

MORE FALL GOODS ARRIVING!!

Triumphant Majorities!!!

BEAR daily evidence to the fact that the *cheap* goods in Erie are at Clark & Metcalf's who buy in the right way to undersell, that is with CASH IN HAND. Some men in the trade may feel so troubled about our system of doing business in view of its influence upon theirs as to wish us very bad things and induce them in vengeance to hurl many a little scurulous missile with intended hate, and which will fall harmless at our feet—But customers and friends our position is taken and will be maintained, what has been done shall be done again and continued.—We can, *shall* and *will* sell you goods lower than you can buy elsewhere in town; Erie Sept 4-17. Corner store Reed House.



HAY STRAW, and Corn Stock Cutter, an article that every person owning a Horse or Cow should have, for Sale at the Agricultural Warehouse of *CLARK & M'CARTER.*

May 24, 1852, 2

Selling off at Cost!

W. H. KNOWLTON, being desirous of closing his present business; offers to sell out his large and splendid assortment of Goods at cost—consisting of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Pianos and other Musical Instruments, Looking Glasses Lamps, Britannia Ware and a great variety of other fancy articles. Erie June 26 1852. 7

LIGHTNING RODS.

WE are now prepared to put up the Premium Rods and Points for any who would like to be protected from the dangers of the lightning. Remember the man that locked his barn after his horse was stolen, and do not wait until your house or barn gets a stroke before you get rods to your buildings. A word to the wise is sufficient.

JUDELL & CO

N. B.—All orders from a distance punctually attended to.—Rods and points at wholesale.

March 13, 1852. 1y11

Stockton and Fuller.

A RE opening to-day, a large stock of splendid diamond and other rich Jewelry, Watches, Silver ware &c. to which they invite attention. Oct. 2, 1852.

THE GREAT FRENCH CIRCUS!

OF JAS. M. JUNE & CO.

THE most extensive and brilliant Troupe in the world, will exhibit at Erie on Tuesday Oct 19th 1852, two performances, Afternoon and Evening, doors open at 1 and 6 o'clock, admission 25 cts.

SIX LADY EQUESTRIANS,

From all the principal Hippodromes of Paris, Vienna and St. Petersburgh The celebrated MAD TOURNIAIRE, will, in her world-renowned School of the Manege, delineate the fashionable modes of Lady Equestrianism in the saddle, applicable to the road or the chase, presenting to Lady Amateurs in this exhilerating and truly elegant amusement, a perfect model of imitation, with the correct costumes, manner of seating the Horse, &c. Mad. T. will also introduce all her favorite trained horses, Hercules, Washington, Cheating, Superb, Marengo, Brilliant, Alma and Achille M'LLE JOSEPHINE, in her elegant *Tours De Grace, on a single Horse*, M'LLE. LOUISE, in her brilliant *Coup d'etat*, without saddle or bridle, the corps de ballet, consist ng of M'LLE. IRENE, M'LLE. FRANCK, LE PETITE CRITO and M'LLE ADOLETTE, will also appear in a beautiful Pastoral Ballet. The German Hercules, HERR KIST will exhibit his extraordinary prowess; also, equestrian performances by Messrs. R. STEVENS, J SWEET, W. ARMSTRONG, A. F LEMIO, L. STOKER, T. TUCKER and J. W. MURRAY.

Equestrian Manager, - - - Prof. N. JOHNSON.
Sire for of the French Troupe, - - Mons. TOURNIAIRE.
Leader of the Bugle Band, - - - Mr R WILLIS.
Principal Clown, - - - - - Mr. W. WORRELL.
Second Pero, - - - - - Mons MALLET.

☞ The Procession, comprising almost entire cortege, exhibiting some of the first stock in the world will enter the town, preceded by

A Magnificent Car of Neptune!

In which will be seated the Bugle Band of R. Willis. The harness used in this splendid vehicle was manufactured by Lacy & Phillips, Philadelphia, and is the same that took the premium at the World's Fair at London, having cost in getting it up over $3,000

☞ For full particulars of performances, the public are respectfully referred to the descriptive and delline ted sheets of the GREAT FRENCH CIRCUS, in all the public places.

Erie Oct. 2 1852. 2t21

SPLENDID Gilt Portrait and Picture Frames from 8 by 10 to 20 by 36 in size, now opening at Austin's Jewelry store, opposite Brown's Hotel. Erie Aug. 21 1s

LACE prime Flowns, from 10 to 12½ cts. colors warranted. Erie May 1 1852. 51 TIBBALS & HAYES.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—A good assortment of Table cutlery, mineing knives, plated silver, German silver, Britannia and Iron table and tea spoons, coffee mills, waffle irons brass and porcelain Kettles, porcelain and tinned sauce pans, coffee and tea canisters, brass, iron, britannia and japan candlesticks, paste jiggers rumbers and trays, tea waiters, tea bells &c. &c., at

Erie June 14 1852. 5 RUFUS REED'S.

MATS—Grass, Manilla, and Wool Mats of all sizes and colors for sale cheap at June 26 '52-7. MOORE'S.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

THE best and cheapest assortment of Green and Black Tea in this city can be found at the grocery store of

T. W. MOORE.

Erie June 26 1852. 7 Opposite Brown's New Hotel state st.

100 Piano Fortes.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S

NEW YORK WARE ROOMS, 333 BROADWAY,

Corner of Anthony-st. and opposite Broadway Bank and Theatre,

WHERE the largest assortment of Pianos with and without the celebrated Improved Æolian may be found—all of which have the Metallic Frame, and *are warranted to stand any climate, and give entire satisfaction*, and will be sold at *great bargains.*—By an experience of *eight years*, resulting in many improvements the *Æolian has been brought to a perfection attained by no others.* Nearly 2000 Æolians have been supplied, and the demand is rapidly increasing. Elegant Boudoir or Cottage Pianos convenient for small rooms. T. G. & Co's pianos are admired & preferred to all others, *owing to their firmness and long standing in tune — Prices same as at the Manufactory.* Dealers supplied at liberal discounts. E. H. Wade's and the entire Boston catalogue of Music and instruction books at this store at wholesale.

HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent

Constantly on hand an extensive assortment of second hand Pianos in Rosewood and Mahogany cases, varying in price from $30 to $150. Second hand from $200 to $275—Grand Pianos from $300 to $700 Prince & Co's Melodeons from $35 to $90. Carhart $55 to $90—Guitars from $10 to $75, &c., &c. Aug. 21 1852 3m15

Every family should have a copy.

A valuable book only 25 cts. per copy—Man know thyself.

DR. HUNTER'S Medical manual and hand book for the *self directed Containing an outline of the origin, process, treatment and Cure of every form of disease, contracted by promiscuous sexual intercourse, by self-abuse, or by sexual excess, with advice for their prevention, written in a familiar style, avoiding all medical technicalities, and every line that is studied, the result of twenty of decesey, from the mouth of some twenty years successful practice, exclusively devoted to the cure of disease of a delicate or private nature. To which is added receipts for the cure of the above diseases, and a treatise on the causes, symptoms and cure of the Fever and Ague, for 25 cents a copy; six copies $1: will be forwarded to any part of the United States, by mail, free of postage Address post paid, Box, 196 Post Office, or the Author 3e North Seventh street Philadelphia. Sept 4 1852 1y17

FIFTY DOLLARS FORFEIT.—Dr. Hunter will forfeit $50 if failing to cure any case of secret disease that may come under his care, no matter how long standing or afflicting. Ladies are invited to his private rooms, 3e North Seventh street, Philada, without fear of interruption from office patients, Strangers and others who have been unfortunate in the selection of a Physician are invited to call.

IMPOTENCY—Through unrestrained indulgence of the passions, by excess or self-abuse, the evils are numerous Premature impotency, involuntary seminal discharges, wasting of the organs loss of memory, a distaste for female society, general debility, or constitutional derangement, are sure to follow If necessary, consult the Doctor with confidence; he offers a perfect cure.

READ AND REFLECT—The afflicted would do well to reflect before trusting their health, happiness, and in many cases their lives, in the hands of physicians ignorant of the cures of maladies. It is certainly impossible for one man to understand all the ills the human family are subject to Every respectable physician has his peculiar branch, in which he is more successful than his brother professors, and to that he devotes most of his time and study. Years of practice, exclusively devoted to the study and treatment of diseases of the sexual organs, together with ulcers upon the body, throat, nose, or legs, pains in the head, or bones, mercurial rheumatism, strictures, gravel, irregularities, diseases arising from youthful excesses, or impurities of the blood, wherever the constitution has become enfeebled, enables the Doctor to offer speedy relief to all who may place themselves under his care.

Medicine forwarded to any part of the United States—Price five and ten dollars per package Sept 4 1852 1y17

WOOL! WOOL!! WOOL!!!

Wanted at the Millcreek Woollen Factory.

THE subscriber having taken Mr. John Jowett into partnership in the Manufacturing Business, at his old stand in Millcreek township, where they are prepared to manufacture any quantity of wool into cloth, cassimere, blankets, flannel, &c., on shares or by the yard, as well as any other establishment in the country, having as good cards as can be got up in Western Pennsylvania. Carding and spinning done for 8 cents a run of their own Wool. Carding Rolls 8 cents per lb. cloth dressing done in any style that is wanted on short notice.

Carpets washed and colors retained for extra pay, or washed with soap at the owners risk.

N B—Persons leaving Wool at John Wing's, Eagle Village, to card, will have it taken on Saturday and returned the next, or carried the same. CYRUS KERR.

Millcreek, July 3, 1852 6 JOHN JOWETT.

For the Fall Trade.

CLARK & METCALF are ready to exhibit *NEW GOODS* at their prevailing low prices, and to renew their pledge to the buying community to sell them goods cheaper than can be bought by any other house in Erie. Please notice that when we assert a thing we mean it. Ladies and Gents avail yourselves of the bargains as they present themselves. New goods coming every week through the remainder of the season. Our purchases are *MADE STRICTLY WITH CASH*, at as low rates as any New York Jobber can buy, Merchants from the country please note this fact, and when you buy goods at Erie call at

Aug 21 1852— 15 No. 1 Reed House.

House and Lot for Sale.

THIS House and Lot is situated on the line of 6th and walnut street, formerly owned and occupied by Irvin Camp; it is a large and convenient House with a good Barn and a Superior Garden, and containing the fruits of choice, wishing to purchase can apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Erie August 21 1852—tf15 P. P. CADY.

1852 FALL FASHIONS. 1852

RECEIVED at Warren's Hat and Furnishing store, the Fall Fashion of Hat for 1852, the most beautiful style ever landed. Any person wishing a Hat can never do better than purchase now at No. 6 Brown's Block, State-st Hats, Caps and Trunks repaired or made to order. Erie Aug 21-15 JOHN H. WARREN.

TO PRINTERS.

JUST received at No. 9 Brown's Block, by the subscribers, a large assortment of Mather's superior

Fine Book, Job, and News Ink,

in 20, 25 and 30 lb kegs, and in cans of 10 each—Also; Red, Green and Blue Ink. Those in want cannot find a better article.

Erie July 17, 1852. 10 DURLIN & SLUAN

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

THE Empires are now commenced receiving their Fall stock of Goods, and

CHANGE OF TIME.

Through to Dunkirk in 2½ Buffalo in 4¼ hours.

ERIE AND NORTH EAST RAIL ROAD

IN CONNECTION WITH THE BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAIL ROAD.

On and after Monday May 10th 1852 trains leave Erie daily as follows, Sundays excepted:

1st Express passenger train leaves at 12M.
2nd " " " " 6½ P. M.

One Express train on Sundays at 12 M.

The above trains connect at Dunkirk and Buffalo with both the morning and evening trains for New York City via N. Y. and E. R. Road and Buffalo and Albany Rail Road.

Passengers by the noon train for Buffalo and wishing to return the same evening have 4½ hours in Buffalo.

This Company is prepared to transport live stock and freight of all kinds over their road. Baggage checked to Dunkirk and Buffalo. Fare to Dunkirk $1,10 to Buffalo $2,00. Trains leave by Eastern Rail Road time which is about twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

J. P. TRACY,
Erie May 5 1852. tf52 Superintendent of E. & N. E. R. R.

COPPER BOILER BOTTOMS—The Subscribers, having made arrangements with the manufacturers of Copper Bottoms, are prepared to furnish them to the trade at Buffalo prices. Tinners and dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine quality and prices, and we assure them they will not go away dissatisfied. SENNETT & CO.

Erie, July 21, 1852

United States Hotel to Lease.

THE lease of the U. S. Hotel, now occupied by Major Brown, (running till April next,) and all the furniture and fixtures now on the premises, are offered for sale. Possession can be had immediately. For further particulars apply to

Erie, Sept. 7.—18 H. L. BROWN, Proprietor.

WINES, LIQUORS.

CIGARS, Groceries, Pickles, Pickeled Oysters, Lobsters, Foreign Fruit and Nuts. J. G. & W. I. MILLS, No. 3 William's Block, opposite Brown's New Hotel, Erie, Pa., have just opened a New Establishment, where they are prepared to sell all Articles in their line at the Lowest Prices, at Wholesale and Retail. The Stock Consists in part of the following articles, to wit:

Wines,	Oranges,	Preserved Fruits,	Macaronia,
Liquors,	Lemons,	Vermacilly	Sardines,
Cigars,	Figs,	Plain Pickles,	Anchovies,
Porter,	Raisins,	Mix'd Pickles,	Catsups,
Ale,	Nuts,	Pickled Oysters,	Currants,
Cider,	Cocoa,	Pickled Lobsters,	De Orgent,
Cordials,	Prunes,	Pickled Clams,	Curicon, Ex Absinthy,

WHISKEY BY THE BARREL.

ALSO—Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Tobacco, Rice, Ground Spices, Confectionary by the Box, Soda Biscuit, Crackers by the Barrel, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.

IMPORTED CIGARS.—We import our own Cigars and can sell better quality of Cigars at the same prices than any house in the city. Pure and Genuine Wines. Imported direct. Assortion constantly on hand, for State Wholesale and Retail trade. Also—Bottled Wines and Liquors for Medicinal or other purposes on hand by the Dozen or Single bottle which are pure.

AGENCY FOR BUFFALO ALE—Mollats and Gilman & Barton's Ale, for sale by the barrel at Buffalo Price adding transportation. Also—receiving in their Season Oysters in Shell, Keg and Can, from J. G. Mills & Co., of New York, for Sale Wholesale at Low Prices.

J. G. MILLS, New York. W. I. MILLS, Buffalo.
A. C. JACKSON, Agent, Erie, Pa.

N. B. Hotels, Steam Boats, private Families and Dealers generally supplied with all articles in our line, at Buffalo prices—ORDERS from City and surrounding country respectfully solicited, and we pledge ourselves that all goods shall be as recommended.

Erie, May 22, 1852. 2

Mechanics, Manufacturers and Inventors.

The Eighth Volume of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN commences on the 14th of September. It is principally devoted to the diffusion of useful practical knowledge, and is especially adapted to advance the great interests of industry—*Mechanical, Manufacturing, and Agricultural*—the genius and master-spirit of the nation.

It is unrivaled as a Journal of the Arts and Sciences, and maintains a high character at home and abroad.

The Publishers pledge themselves that the future Volumes shall at least equal, if not surpass their predecessors. Among the subjects chiefly brought forward and discussed in its columns, are, Civil Engineering, Architecture, Railroads, Bridges, Agricultural Implements, Manufactures of Metals, Fibrous and Textile substances, Machinery for the purpose, Chemical Processes, Distilling, Coloring, &c., Steam and Gas Engines, Boilers and Furnaces, Mathematical, Philosophical and Optical Instruments, Cars, Carriages, Water-wheels, Wind and Grinding Mills, Pumps, Planing Machines, Tools for Lumber, Brick Machines, Farming, Fire Arms, Electricity, Telegraphs, Surgical Instruments, &c., besides Claims of all the Patents, Reviews, Notices of New Inventions, American and Foreign. The work is in form for binding, contains, *several hundred engravings*, over four hundred pages of printed matter, and a copious Index. Nearly all the Reliable Patents which issue weekly from the Patent Office are illustrated with Engravings in its columns, thus making the paper a perfect Mechanical Encyclopedia for future as well as present reference.

Valuable Premiums are offered for the largest list of subscribers to this Volume. It is publi-hed weekly, by Munn & Co., at their *Patent Agency Office*, 128 Fulton street, New York.

Terms! Terms! Terms!

1 Copy, one year, $2,00 1 Copy, six months, $1,00
ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

5 Copies for 6 months, $4,00 10 Copies for 12 months, $15,00
10 Copies for 6 months, 8,00 15 Copies for 12 months, $22,00
20 Copies for twelve months, $28,00.

Southern and Western Money and Post Office Stamps taken for subscriptions. Letters should be post-paid.

NEW WHOLESALE GROCERY STORE,

AT NO. 7, BONNELL BLOCK, ERIE, PA.

THE subscriber having leased the Store No. 7, Bonnell Block, formerly occupied by Lester, Sennett & Chester, is receiving direct from New York, a large and well selected stock of Groceries, to which he most cordially invites the attention of the trade in this and the adjoining counties. He flatters himself that from his experience in the Grocery business, and his superior facilities for obtaining Goods direct from the Importers and Manufacturers, thereby saving the Jobbers profits, that he can sell to the Merchants favoring him with their patronage, Goods

As Cheap as can be Purchased West of New-York.

And as cheap as can be bought in New York, with the addition of expense attended in getting goods to this city. Being determined to make his business **Exclusively Wholesale**, will confine himself to selling by the Package, if he can be sustained in so doing. He will be happy at all times to exhibit his goods to those who may favor him with a call. In addition to his stock of Groceries, he has added a choice stock of

Wines and Imported and Domestic Liquors!

to an examination of which he would especially invite the attention of Hotel keepers and others in the trade. The following will comprise a portion of his stock:

New Orleans, Porto Rico & Cuba Sugars; Powdered, Crushed, Granulated, White and Yellow Coffee do; Porto Rico, Muscovado, & Cuba Molasses. S. H. Syrup, in bbl. or hhd; Old Hyson Gunpowder and Black Teas, in chests, half-chests and caddies; Old Java, Rio and Laguira Coffees, Virginia manufactured Tobacco, different Brands; Ander-on's loose chewing, and papers, also loose and assorted size pig, Smoking; Black and Yellow Snuff; Domestic and Imported Havana Segars; Raisins, in whole half and quarter Boxes; Currants, Figs, Pimento Pepper, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs, Indigo, pure Ginger; Pepper sauce, Ground Pepper; Pimento, Cassia and Coffee in lb. and 1-4 lb. papers; Powder, in whole, half, and quarter keg, Shot, Lead, Nuts of different kinds; No. 1 Pale, Excelsior, and Fancy Soap; Refined Elephant and White Oil; Sperm, Lapsed and Olive do.; Mackerel, No.'s 1, 2, 3, in whole, half, and quarter bbls.; Codfish, Herring and White Fish. Paints and Oils; Several grades Brandies, Rum, Gin, Monongahela Whiskey, Old Port, Madeira, Claret and Champagn Wines; London and Philadelphia Porter; together with most kinds and sizes of goods kept in the Grocery line, and not enumerated in this list, to the inspection of which he would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers before buying elsewhere.

Particular attention paid to filling orders, and all goods warranted as represented or the money refunded.

Erie, Sept. 20.—18. J. M. SMITH.

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON ESTABLISHMENT.

N. MURPHY would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has located himself at the old stand of Middleton & Murphy, on the Park Row with a large and better assortment of Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, manufactured of the best iron, and offered at the most reasonable rates, wholesale or retail. He has on hand Stoves of all prices and qualities, constructed with reference to usefulness and convenience, and of the most durable material. Also stove pipe and elbow, and an assortment of

PLAIN AND JAPANNED TIN WARE,

Which he flatters himself is unexcelled, if equaled, in this city.—Milk pans of all sizes and Cheese vats of every description constantly on hand. Determined to pursue the business with energy and faithfulness, and to spare no effort to render satisfaction, he hopes to receive and merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Erie May 1 1852. 51.

UNABATED EXCITEMENT!

SAFE INVESTMENT AND NO HUMBUG.

THE place to purchase Groceries, Woodenand Willow Ware, Wines and Liquors, Oils, Soap, Candles, Fish, Candies, Fruit &c., is at MOORE'S Grocery Store.

Erie June 26 1852. Opposite Brown's New Hotel State St.

Woodenware.

A LARGE assortment of the above ware consisting in part of Pails, Tubs, Churns, Butter Ladles, Prints, Steak Mauls, Spoons, Rolling Pins, Potatoe Mashers, Lemon Squeezers, Faucets, Towel Rollers, Sugar Boxes, Mop Sticks, Clothes Pins, Bed Covers, Measures, Axe Helves, Keelers, Hobby Horses, Bread Trays, Butt Shaves, etc., etc., may be found at MOORE'S

Erie, June 26 1852. 2 Opposite Brown's New Hotel state st.

WILLIAM WILLING'S

Music Store, Keebe's Block, east side of the Park.

A SPLENDID assortment of Melodeons of C. A. Prince's manufacture, Buffalo, on hand. Also, Three Octave Piano Fortes for sale or to rent for short periods, and expected in a week or two a splendid Piano Forte, varying in style and price from 300 Accordeons from 75 cents to $10 each. He has also on hand the greatest variety of Sheet Music, (Vocal and Instrumental) in this city at 5 cents per page, and will no doubt by the quantity at a discount of 33 per cent. Also, Guitar, Violin and Base Violin strings, at various prices. A second hand Piano Forte for rent. Accordeons parted on reasonable terms. Erie July 3 1852 tf

BLACK Cord, and White Kid Gloves, Long Silk Mitts, per pair Mitts and Gloves. White, Black and Gold Silk Gloves, Kid sewed white and colored silk do, Linle thread, and cotton gloves of every variety at May 22. JACKSON.

Cash For Barley.

AND the highest market price paid in good funds, for any quantity delivered at my Malt House, in Erie, or at any of my agencies on the Canal west of Erie. None but a good article need be offered. A KING.

Erie Sept. 11. 1-tf

POISONING.

THOUSANDS of parents who use Vermifuge composed of Castor oil, Calomel, &c., are not aware, that while they appear to benefit the patient, they are actually laying the foundations for a series of diseases, such as salivation, loss of sight, weakness of limbs, &c.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Hohensack's Medicines, to which we ask the attention of all directly interested in their own as well as their children's health. In Liver Complaints and all disorders arising from those of a bilious type, should make use of the only genuine medicine, Hohensack's Liver Pills.

☞ *Be not deceived,* but ask for Hohensack's Worm Syrup and Liver Pills, and observe that each has the signature of the Proprietor J. N. HOHENSACK, as none else are genuine.

Aug 21-1852. 1y15

DENTISTRY.

DR. S. C. BROWNELL, thankful for the liberal patronage extended to him by the citizens of Erie and vicinity, would say that he is permanently located in his old stand on State St., where he may be found at all times ready to execute Dental work in the best possible manner. He will also keep on hand an assortment of Dental stock for the accommodation of Dentists from the country. Dentists are invited to call. June 5.

CHEAP FURNITURE

AND CHAIR WARE ROOM.

JOHN WELSH, corner of King and Eight street Erie Pa., will ever keep constantly on hand, a splendid assortment of RICH FURNITURE, which he will sell lower than can be purchased at any other establishment in Erie, manufactured by Smith & Richardson, wholesale and retail dealers in furniture and chairs 171 Main st, Buffalo. The above now manufacturing an article of Sofas very neat and durable, which he will sell from $20 to $30 Call and see. Erie May 1, 1852. 51.

ECKFORD LINE.

THE Line, possessing unsurpassed facilities, is prepared, upon the opening of navigation, to transport Merchandize, Produce, etc., from and to New York, and the Western States.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.

Mk. Packages **ECKFORD LINE**, Ship Daily by the

"OLD LINE TROY TOW BOATS,"

Coenties Slip.

Eckford Express.

The Public is informed that such arrangements have been made with the different Railroads and Steamers as will enable this Line to forward Merchandize, daily, from New York to the Western and Southern States, with the greatest dispatch.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.

Mk. Packages, **ECKFORD EXPRESS**, Ship by "PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMERS," Foot Courtlandt Street. Shippers are requested to procure Bills of Lading, at the Office, No. 127 Broad street, up stairs.

HUGH ALLEN, } 127 Broad st. New York.
G. B. WILLIAMS, }
MAXWELL & PATTEN, } Buffalo.
JOHN ALLEN, }

CONSIGNEES AT LAKE ERIE PORTS.

Jno. Hearn, & Co.,	Erie, Pa.	J. H. Hall,	Conneaut, O.
M. Watrous,	Ashtabula, O.	D. Knight & Co.,	Fairport "
Eddy & Halladay,	Cleveland, "	Walker & Co.,	Milan "
E. F. Osborn,	Sandusky, "	A. Godard,	Toledo, "
D. B. Miller, & Co.,	Monroe, M.	Bridge & Lewis,	Detroit, M.

April-17. 40

BUFFALO AND CHICAGO.

1852. 1852.

THE New and splendid upper cabin STEAMER GLOBE, AMOS PRATT Master.

LEAVES ERIE at 6 o'clock A. M.		LEAVES CHICAGO at 6 o'clock A. M.
Thursday June 17	Wednesday	June 24
Thursday July 1	Wednesday	July 8
Thursday July 15	Wednesday	July 22
Thursday July 29	Wednesday	Aug 5
Thursday Aug 12	Wednesday	Aug 19
Thursday Aug 26	Wednesday	Sept 2
Thursday Sept 9	Wednesday	Sept 16
Thursday Sept 23	Wednesday	Sept 30
Thursday Oct 7	Wednesday	Oct 14
Thursday Oct 21	Wednesday	Oct 28
Thursday Nov 4	Wednesday	Nov 10

J. HEARN & CO. Public Dock. } Agents.
JOHN KEENAN Erie. }

June 12 1852. 5

Michigan Southern Rail Road Line.

BOATS leave Erie daily for Cleveland, Sandusky and Toledo.

G. J. MORTON, Agt.
49 Public Dock, Erie, Pa.

1852 1852

CHICAGO and Intermediate Ports, the splendid upper cabin steamer HENDRICK HUDSON, L. B. Gouldsmith commander, will leave Erie as follows:

Tuesday,	April	13	6 o'clock A. M.
"	"	27	"
"	May	11	"
"	"	25	"
"	June	8	"
"	"	22	"
"	July	6	"
"	"	20	"
"	August	3	"
"	"	17	"
"	"	31	"
"	September	14	"
"	"	28	"
"	October	12	"
"	"	26	"
"	November	9	"

J. J. PAPPINO Owner.

GEORGE J. MORTON, Agent Public Dock Erie Pa.
JOHN KEENAN Agent, Erie Pa.
Erie, May 1, 1852 3m51.

1852 1852

THE Splendid Upper Cabin Steamers MICHIGAN and JULIA B. MORTON, will ply regularly between Buffalo, Erie and Green Bay, during the season. For further particulars apply to J. HEARN & CO., or G. J. MORTON, Erie, Pa.

JOHN KEENAN Agent, Erie Pa.

April 17, 1852—49.

1852. BUFFALO AND CLEVELAND. 1852.

TWO Trips per week. Touching at Dunkirk; Conneaut, Ashtabula, and Fairport. The splendid upper Cabin steamer DIAMOND, Captain JOHN G. HUFF, will run regularly during the season of 1852, between Buffalo and Cleveland, touching at above ports each way, as follows:

Leaves Erie, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, Touching at Conneaut, Ashtabula, and Fairport.

Leaves Erie, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 5 A. M., touching at Barcelona and Dunkirk.

For freight or passage apply to J. HEARN & Co., or JOHN KEENAN, Erie, GEO. B. WALBRIDGE & CO., Proprietors, Foot of Washington street, Buffalo.
EDDY & HALLIDAY, Agents, Cleveland.

Erie, May 22, 1852 2

1852 1852

FOR CHICAGO.

Touching at Detroit, Mackinaw, Grand Haven, Milwaukie, Racine, Kenosha and Southport.

THE staunch and fast Propeller TROY, D. F. DOBBINS, Captain, will leave ERIE for the above Ports during the balance of the season, as follows:

Thursday July 15,	9 A. M.	Tuesday Sept. 28,	9, A. M.
Tuesday August 3,	do	Saturday Oct. 16,	do
Saturday " 21,	do	Thursday Nov. 4,	do
Thursday Sept. 6,	do	Tuesday " 23,	do

For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to
Erie June 26 1852. G. J. MORTON, Public Dock.

PEOPLE'S LINE 1852.

Saf, Pleasant and Expeditious Route to New York.

New Passage and Freight Arrangement to and from New York, at Greatly Reduced Prices

Passengers will be taken from Buffalo by the Express or other trains of Cars to Albany, and from Albany to New York, by the splendid low pressure steamers of the People's Line, all or which are replete with every comfort and convenience.

Steamers ISAAC NEWTON, Com. W. H. PECK, and HENDRIK HUDSON, Com. A. P. St. John, leaving Albany daily on the arrival of the Express Train in the evening, and arriving in New York, at Cortland street Wharf, at 6 o'clock next morning. Leaving New York at 6 P. M. connecting with Morning Express Train at Albany.

Steamers OREGON, Capt. HOYT, and RIP VAN WINKLE, Capt Roe, leave Albany daily at 6 P. M., on arrival of first Morning Express Train from Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse, arriving in New York, at Robinson street Wharf, at 5 o'clock next morning. Leave New York at 6 P. M., connecting with the Evening Express Train at Albany.

Passengers can be ticketed and their baggage checked to and from New York.

Freight can be contracted for at all the stations on the line of the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad, and from New York at the People's Line office on their Wharf at foot of Robinson street, New York.

Prices: Freight from New York to Buffalo, on first class, 66 cents; 2d class 64 cents; 3d class 57 cents; 4th class 37 cents.—And from Buffalo to New York on 1st class 37 cents; 2d class 59 cents; 3d class 47 cents; and 4th class 40 cents.

E. NEWTON, Agent, New York.
GEORGE J. MORTON, Agent, Erie.

New York, April, 1852.

The splendid steamers ALIDA and REINDEER, will run as a Day Line, Leaving foot of Hamilton street, Albany, at 7 A. M. on arrival of Buffalo Night Express; and New York, from Murray street Wharf, at 7 A. M. connecting with Afternoon Express. Through in 8½ hours, making the usual landings at way places. tf.

PRINTS at whole sale or retail, cheaper than the cheapest by
May 22.—2 SMITH JACKSON.

NEW CONCERN!! BRASS FOUNDRY!!!

WEST SIDE OF STATE STREET ERIE, PA.

H. JARECKI, would respectfully inform the public that he has just opened his new Brass Foundry, and is prepared to execute all orders for work in his line with promptness and despatch.

His occupation embraces the manufacturing and repairing of brass work on Steam and Fire engines, Carriage and Harness Mountings, Moulds for Chandeliers and Hall Lamps, Beer Pumps and Soda Fountains, repaired Engines, Surveying and Musical Instruments, fittings keys and the manufacture of Gudgeon boxes for all kinds of machinery, together with almost every variety of work in the softer metals, such as gilding & plating. He also manufactures German Silver, Copper, Bell metal, Box metal Block tin, &c., &c.

Cash paid for every kind of old metal, iron excepted.

Erie May 8 1852. 6m53

ERIE DAGUERREAN GALLERY, Park Row, a few doors West of the REED HOUSE.

SUGRMAN is happy to invite all who wish DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES, who are at all particular what kind of pictures they have taken, to call and see what have been built expressly for me. LIGHT is the great agent of the Artist, and it has been the constant study of all worthy of the name since the Art was discovered, to employ and control it in the manner best adapted to produce the most favorable results. The result of this study and of thousands of experiments is that there is not a more perfect operating Gallery in the U. States where the pictures are produced in a more satisfactory manner. And he who would be convinced of this fact, has only to call and look over pictures he has taken in this City, and he will discover pictures which cannot be excelled in the East of the country, and offers to excell any thing which can be produced in other rooms in Erie, or forten one hundred dollars. He has also a splendid Quick Working Camera, with which he takes children of any age. Let it be distinctly understood his pictures will not fade if properly kept.

N. B.—The "recent improvements" may be seen at the above rooms. W. H SHERMAN.

Erie, Sept. 10, 1851. 18

THE CRYSTAL PALACE NOW OPEN FOR VISITORS!

THE proprietor, W. H. KNOWLTON, has just returned from the Empire city, with the largest, cheapest and best assortment of JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS ever before imported from that city west of Dunkirk, all of which are now ready for inspection. On the first floor, No. 1, may be found a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold guard and Pob Chains, Keys and Seals, Finger Rings of every description, Breast pins of all sorts and sizes. Cuff pins and bracelets; Gold, Silver, and German silver thimbles, gold pencils and pens; steel fob and guard chains, Keys, &c. Having made arrangements with the manufacturers at the east to furnish a supply every week fresh from the mint, he will be able to furnish those articles cheaper than any other establishment west of the terminus of the New York and Erie Railroad. Also, on hand, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Looking Glasses, Brass Clocks and other time pieces.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Such as piano fortes, melodeons, bass viols, guitars, violins, banjoes, tambourines, clarionets, flute-, flageolets, fifes, accordeons, &c., solar and camphine lamps, and gerondols, extra globes, chimneys and wicks, silver and German silver table and teaspoons, sugar and salt scoops, butter knives.

CUTLERY.—A very fine article of Penknives of the most celebrated makers, Razors and Razor straps, scissors and shears. Gold, silver, and German silver and steel spectacles.

BRITTANIA WARE.—Tea sets, castors, and candlesticks.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Cases, Fancy Boxes Plated and Brass snuffers and trays, steel bag, and purse clasps, hair combs, ivory do., steel pens, card cases, visiting cards and envelopes, gammon boards, dominoes, chess men, wallets and pocket books, knives and forks, tea-strainers, &c.

All of which will be shown to his visiters at any time between the hours of 6 A. M. and 9 P. M., free gratis, and a small fee only will be taken from those who may wish to take some of said articles home with them.

☞ Said Palace is located on the ground formerly occupied by said Knowlton, one door west of the Reed House.

Erie, Sept. 6.—17

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. DAVIS & CO., would inform the Ladies of Erie and vicinity, that they have commenced business on the Diamond, 4 doors west of William's Broker's Office, where all kinds of MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING, will be attended to with care. From a long experience in the business Mrs. D. feels confident she shall be able to conduct the business in a manner to give satisfaction to all who may favor her with a call. A new supply of Millinery will be opened the first week in June. Straws bleached and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

May 22, 2

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY,

The most valuable Spring and Summer Medicine in the World!

HALSEY'S FOREST WINE,

PATRONIZED BY THE NOBILITY AND MEDICAL FACULTY OF ENGLAND, AND ESTEEMED THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY IN THE WORLD.

MEDICINES containing molasses or liquorice, like the boasted Sarsaparillas, require many large bottles to produce the slightest change in health. The Forest Wine is altogether a different article. It contains no syrups to give it consistency, but acquires its excellent flavor and powerful medicinal qualities from the vegitable plants of which it is composed. The Forest Wine combines the virtues of the *Wild Cherry, Dandelion, Yellow Dock, and Sarsaparilla*, with other valuable plants whose properties are still more powerful. Its high concentration renders it one of the most efficient medicines now in use. Less than a single bottle removes the lingering patient from weakness, debility, and sickness, to strong and vigorous health. The Forest Wine is recommended, in the strongest terms, for all complaints of the *Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Nervous Disorders, Bilious Affections, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Female Complaints, Scrofula*, and all Disorders arising from BAD BLOOD, and impure habits of the system.

SAVED FROM DEATH!!!

Testimony of Mr. Nathan Matthews, a highly respectable and wealthy citizen of Newark, N. J.

Dr. G. W. Halsey:—I believe your Forest Wine and Pills have been the means of saving my life. When I commenced taking them, I laid at the point of death, with Dropsy, Piles, and Asthma. My physicians had given me over as past recovery. While in this dreadful situation your Forest Wine and Pills were procured for me, and before I had finished the first bottle of the Wine and box of Pills, I experienced great relief; my body and limbs, which were greatly swollen, became sensibly reduced; the dropsical matter began now to pass off, and after continuing the use of your medicines for about a month, the Piles and Asthma were completely cured. The Dropsy, with which my life was placed in such great danger, was entirely gone. I have continued the use of your medicines until the present time, and I now enjoy as perfect health as ever I did in my life, although I am more than sixty years of age. I ascribe my recovery entirely to the use of your excellent medicines, and several of my neighbors have also used them with similar success in obstinate complaints, and I can cheerfully recommend them to the public.

Newark N. J. Dec. 19 1847. Yours, &c, N. MATHEWS.

GREAT CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT OF TEN YEARS STANDING!

New York, Jan. 9 1848.

Dr. Halsey, Dear Sir:—Having taken your Forest Wine and Pills to remove a disease of the Liver, from which I have suffered severely for upwards of ten years; and having adhered closely to the directions which accompany the medicines, I have recovered my health, notwithstanding all who knew me thought my case incurable. Previous to taking the Wine and Pills, I had recourse to the best medical treatment, but continued to grow worse to an alarming degree. Some of my friends spoke despairingly of my case, and tried to persuade me from making use of any advertised remedies: and, I doubt not, but what there are hundreds who are dissuaded from taking your excellent medicines, in consequence of the deception and inefficiency of many advertised remedies put forth by unprincipled men, who live upon advertisements. But, as in my case, that is the exception used by others, should be the means of dissuading many laboring under disease, from making trial and being cured by your excellent remedies. Humanly speaking, they have saved my life; when I commenced making use of them, I was in a wretched condition, but began to experience their good effects in less than three days; and, in six weeks from the time I purchased the medicines, to the great surprise of all my friends, I was entirely cured, and had increased 15 pounds in weight, having taken one box of the Pills, and two bottles of the Wine. Would to God that every poor sufferer would avail himself of the same remedies. Yours, &c. JAMES WILSON.

Dr. David Marvin, a celebrated practitioner of New York, declared publicly, that one bottle of Halsey's Forest Wine contained more virtues than 50 of the large bottles of Sarsaparilla. Messrs. S. S. Sampman & Co., the largest and most respectable druggists in Syracuse, in a letter says: "From what they have heard and seen of Halsey's Forest Wine, it is an excellent and good medicine, and will undoubtedly become the leading medicine of the day." Dr. Mott, of New York, also subscribes to the virtues of Halsey's Forest Wine, by recommending it to many of his patients. Seven hundred certificates from physicians, clergymen, and individuals, of known respectability, have been given, testifying to the great curative power of Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine and Pills." Among them is the cure of Mr. John Sims, of 525 Pearl st. New York,—cured of affection of the Liver, and bad cough, after having been given over by his physicians, who pronounced his case seated Consumption. A child of Mr. William Bowers, Broadway, New York, who had been dreadfully afflicted with Scrofula, of four years standing, cured in less than six weeks time. Mary J. Brown, daughter of Rev. James R. Brown, of Disease of the heart, upon spiritual Consumption. Others of Jaundice, others of Piles, others of General Debility, others of Gravel Female Complaints, &c. Dr. Halsey's Office, No. 308 Broadway New York. The Forest Wine in large square bottles, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5. Gum-coated Forest Pills, 25 cents per box. For sale by the appointed agent in Erie. CARTER & BROTHERS.

August 7 1852 3m Agents.

FLOUR, Salt, Fish, Pork, Hams, Oils, Corn, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes constantly on hand and for sale as cheap as the cheapest. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

May 22, 1852. 2

HAVE you seen those Coffee Roasters that are selling for One Dollar at No 3 Reed House. June 12-5. RUFUS REED.

B. T. HARRIS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

199 Main Street, (3 Doors South of Sherman's) Buffalo.

MR. H. having opened an extensive GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING and FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT, at the above store, it is his determination to pay exclusive attention to the

CUSTOM BUSINESS.

From the patronage which he has already received, from gentlemen, Mr. H. feels assured, that the mode of doing business, which he has adopted, does and will give entire satisfaction to all who desire to have their garments made up in GOOD TASTE from the first quality of MATERIALS.

MR. G. W. FOLTS

Will always be in attendance to wait upon Customers, and take orders of gentleman wishing a genteel fit and a fashionable garment made up in his best style.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

of the Latest Styles, constantly on hand.

YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING made to order with NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

June 12 1852. tf5.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

Cheap Books and Stationery!!

DURLIN & SLOAN.

NO. 9 Brown's Hotel state st Erie, have on hand and are constantly adding thereto, the most extensive and the cheapest assortment of *Books and Stationery* ever offered in this market—embracing History, Biography, Fiction, Poetry, Travels, School Classical and Blank Books, English, French, and American, Cap, Letter and Note Papers, Envelopes, Steel Pens, &c., &c.—The following are a few of our prices by which the public can judge somewhat of the rest of the stock, viz:

Quarto Bibles, from		$1,75 to	$ 6,00
Pocket "	"	50 "	12,00
Blank Books, Cap H. B. per hr.		15 "	37
" " F. B. "	"	25 "	63
Steel Pens, per gross		62 "	1,00
Envelopes 1000		1,25 "	2,25
Playing Cards per doz		75 "	0,56
Copper Ink, the best in market, per doz.			38

And every thing else in proportion. Call and examine quality and prices, and we are confident we shall be able to satisfy you that No. 9, is the place to buy cheap.

☞ Any quantity of Rags wanted in exchange for Books, at 3 cents per pound. 6

☞ A liberal reduction from these and corresponding prices, made to those who buy to sell again.

N.B. A good canvasser wanted to solicit subscribers for two popular works, at which good wages can be made, as each book sold yields a profit of from 75 cents to $1.

Erie, July 17 1852 10

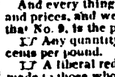
Public Notice

IS hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its next general Assembly, for the incorporation of a Bank, to be called the Erie City Bank to be located in the City of Erie, with a capital of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

James C. Marshall	Smith Jackson
Henry Cadwell	John C. Beebe
J. H. Fullerton	George Kellogg
J. H. Williams	Guy Loomis
C. M. Tibbals	Presley Arbuckle
H. L. Brown	Thos. Moorhead, Jr.
James Lytle	W. A. Brown.

July 3 1852 6

HATS, CAPS AND FURS FOR THE MILLION



Clear the track for

SMITH, No. 3, Cheapside!!

WHO has on hand the largest stock of Goods, in his line, ever offered in this market, which were purchased for CASH in the Eastern cities, or manufactured by himself; by which he is enabled to sell them so low that people do say they must have got by the Custom House without paying duty. Well, what if they were smuggled, so that the people can buy

Beautiful Silk Hats foo $1,50

Buffalo Robes for $3 50, Mexican Hats for 50 cents, and all other goods at like low prices. Ever proof of which, all interested can call and examine for themselves

☞ Don't forget the place, Smith's Cheap Hat Store, No. 3, Cheap-side.

Erie November 8, 1851. 26

McCLANATHAN & LOCKWOOD'S.

Daily Forwarding and Commission Line from Erie to New York.

MERCHANTS and Farmers wishing to send Produce to New York, including Butter, Eggs, Poultry, etc. will find it to their interest to ship by this line. N. B. Reave, salesman for Orange county N. Y. will devote his personal attention to the sale of all kinds of produce entrusted to the care of the establishment, and will make quicker returns than any other house in the city.

O. D. SPAFFORD, Erie.
R. S. BRAWLEY, North East.

Erie June 12 1852. 5 Agents.

BLACK French Broadcloths, Green and Blue Broadcloth, Black doe skin Cassimeres of every quality and style at
May 29.—3 JACKSONS.

VESTINGS, Plain and figured silk and satin, Buff, cassimeres, Farmers satin, plain and figured. White, Buff, and figured Mersailes Vesting at the cheap Store of
May 29.—3 SMITH JACKSON.

LADIES' Hose, White, Brown, Colored and mixed Cotton, White and Black Silk, an assortment of Misses and Childrens Hose at JACKSONS.
May 29.—3

COTTON YARN, from No. 6 to 20, in any quantity; also, colored Carpet Warp, white do., Wicking, Batting, Wadding etc. TIBBALS & HAYES.
June 12 1852. 5

Groceries! Groceries!!

SIEGEL & KELSEY have opened at No. 4 Wright's Block a very extensive assortment of Groceries of every kind and quality and so long as they sell them at their present low prices, there no longer exists any necessity for county Merchants or others, to go to Eastern cities for their supplies, for they can purchase of them at such low prices as will enable them to save the time and money they would necessarily expend going to New York and back, say nothing of the saving in transportation which is of itself as small profit. We hope in order to test the truth of the above you will call and examine our goods and prices, but don't get into the wrong shop; recollect the name and number, Siegel & Kelsey, No. 4 Wright's Block State Street Erie Pa.

P. S. We have the sole agency for the sale of Smith & Blanchard's U. S. Eagle self operating Soap. One of the most useful inventions of the age. It has never been equaled and cannot be excelled. It is warranted to be just what it is recommended.—Washes as well in Salt and Hard water as in soft.

Erie June 26 1852. 7

A LARGE assortment of Cook and Parlor Stoves, just received and for sale by MURPHEY'S,
Erie, May 15th, 1852. on Park Row

RAIL ROAD HORSE POWER AND Over-Shot Thrasher and Seperator.

THE subscribers have on hand, and offers for sale at manufacturers prices and transportation, these Machines. For testimonials concerning the utility and superiority of this Trasher and Seperator, and also the improved Rail Road Horse Power, we refer the public to the following persons who have purchased and tested this machine: Geo. Nicholson, Andrew Nicholson, Mr. Stacy and James Love, West Millcreek; Robert Evans and J. L. Cooper, East Millcreek; Calvin Leet and Alfred Leet, Harborcreek; David M'Creary, Fairview; Isaac P. Mills, Woodcock, Crawford county. Erie Sept 4-17 CLARK & McCARTER.

GRIND Stones, Cranks and Rollers, of various sizes and at terms. Some of them are sold as low as five shillings per set, at the cheap Hardware Store No. 3 Reed House.

Erie June 26 1852. 7 RUFUS REED.

DR. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

THE discovery of the above preparation has established a new era in the history of the healing art; it is, in truth one of the greatest Medical discoveries of the age, because it will cure more than nine-tenths of a class of distressing diseases incidental to females in every stage of life, and which have heretore resisted the best efforts of the Medical profession in all countries, to a degree beyond that of almost every other malady to which any portion of the human family is heir. The diseases to which we refer are usually known by the terms of

Female Complaints,

and comprises all the derangements to which females are liable from a whole or any little or nothing.

Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb; Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb; Incidental Hæmorrhage, or Flooding; Fluor Albus, or Whites; Chlorosis; Painful, Suppressed, and Irregular Menstruation,